# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY

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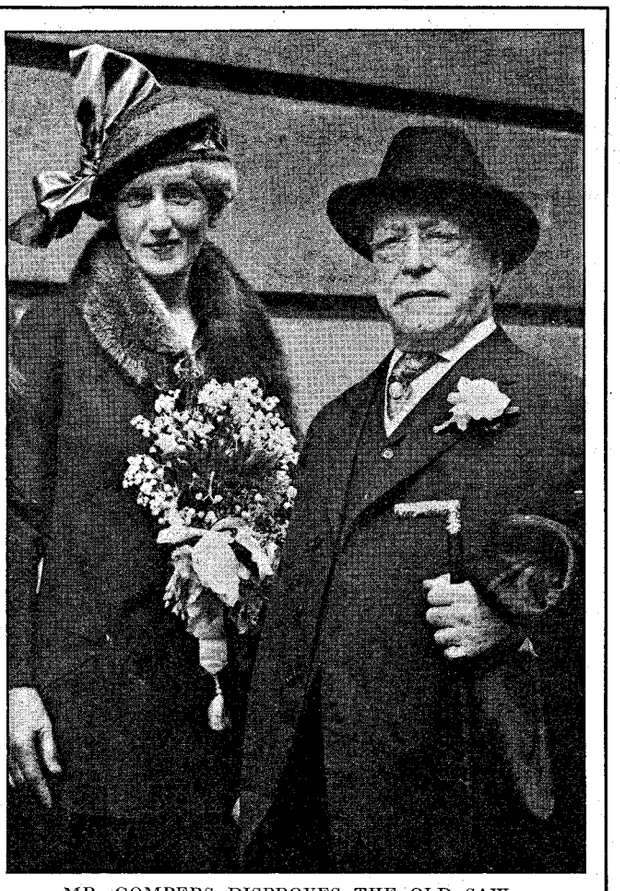
## THE AMERICANISM OF AMERICAN LABOR

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR underscored the American in its name, many editorial observers declare, when at Denver it rejected affiliation with the International Federation of Trade-Unions on the ground that the latter's principles are concerned more with revolution than with labor; repudiated the "one-big-union" idea; condemned the Russian Soviet Government as "an enemy of labor"; and elected Samuel Gompers president for the fortieth time. Such demonstrations of sentiment "show union labor to be sound at the core and impervious to the 'borings from within' of sinister influences," avers the Washington *Post*, which hails as proof of "a high order of Americanism" this evidence that "the leaders of union labor are not only averse to syndicalism, but are alert to the stealthy tactics of the radicals within their ranks and are prepared to resist them in whatever guise they appear." Not only has the American Federation of Labor "formally severed connection with all European labor movements," notes the New York *World*, but the Socialist party of the United States, in convention at Detroit, has almost simultaneously "rejected affiliation with the Third Internationale of Moscow and taken definite stand against international relations of any sort." Commenting on these moves, *The World* remarks:



MR. GOMPERS DISPROVES THE OLD SAW—

"It is too much, we daily hear,
To wive and thrive both in one year."

On April 16 he married; on June 25 he won his fortieth election to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

"If there are organizations of any kind in this country which might have been expected to look to Russia for leadership they are the Socialist party and the labor-unions.

"The reason for this unanimity of disapproval is apparent. Tho there were planks in Lenine's platform which tempted both Socialists and unionists two years ago, the dictatorship of the proletariat that accompanied the reforms and seemed essential to the measure of success they gained was directly opposed to all principles of individual liberty, and therefore a sufficient evil in itself to outweigh any conceivable property readjustments, Victor Berger exprest the choice with the utmost simplicity. 'I want no dictatorship,' he said. 'I have had the dictatorship of Burleson, the dictatorship of Wilson, and the dictatorship of Palmer. That is all the dictatorship I want for the rest of my life.'

"Much violent language has been wasted on the Bolsheviki. They have governed Russia as well as they could according to their lights. But their creed included a tyranny of a few in the name of the mob, and for this they are justly condemned."

The American Federation of Labor, with its membership of nearly 4,000,000 workers, re-elected Mr. Gompers by nearly a two-to-one vote, the opposing candidate being John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine-Workers. The fact that Mr. Gompers's opponents selected to run against him a man like Mr. Lewis, who is scarcely less conservative than Mr. Gompers himself, is regarded as further evidence of the weakness of the radical element in the Federation. "Gompers's tenure of power is a tribute to the spirit of loyalty and practical reason within the ranks of the American labor movement," declares the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

"And labor, like any other movement, has much more to gain by loyalty to leaders and principles, and by self-discipline, than by sudden lurches to new leaders and new policies.

"Opposition to Gompers in earlier years has been radical opposition. The rival candidacy of Lewis embodied an alliance of conservatism, as represented, for example, by the carpenters' union, and radicalism, as represented by the machinists. Lewis polled a respectable vote, but a large part of that vote was not determined by labor politics but by external considerations. Irish sentiment, no doubt, swung a good many votes against Gompers as a loyal supporter of the Allied cause during the war and of American cooperation with the Allies since the war."

"The A. F. of L. stays American," approvingly exclaims

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the Duluth *News Tribune*, as it records the refusal to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade-Unions. "American organized labor is conservative, compared to the British and Continental strife," remarks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News;* and in the Houston *Chronicle* we read:

"The American Federation of Labor is to be congratulated on its refusal to become a catspaw of radicalism.

"Practically every labor movement in Europe has fallen into this error.

"Improvement of the workers has ceased to be the primary object in most instances, while the evils of doctrine and demagogy sap the life-blood of organization.

"In France, Italy, Germany, and England, as well as in many of the smaller countries, trade-unionism has been converted into a clear-cut political movement, with the most radical elements in control.

"Anticapitalism rather than better living conditions has become the all-absorbing aim.

"The workers are preyed upon by every kind of long-haired apostle of discontent and vaporizing rainbow-chaser.

"In these countries organized labor, so called, has grown much more concerned with the black art of disturbing society than with the welfare of its own people.

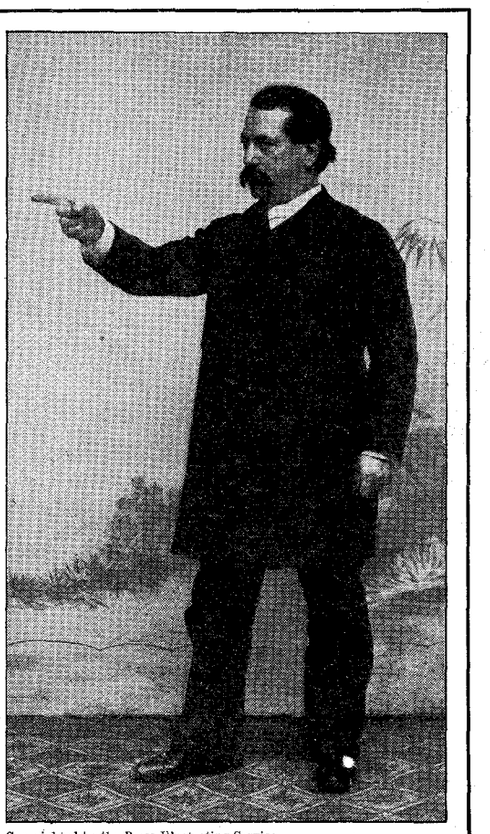
"Direct action, syndicalism, government ownership, nationalization of industry, and other ideas which have to do with general politics have come to enlist its attention.

"It is identified with too many revolutionary outbursts, too many strikes which have no object but to embarrass constituted authority, too many efforts in support of Communism.

"The American Federation of Labor can have nothing to do with such a drift and maintain the position of respect it has acquired in this country.

"The American Federation of Labor has always been American in its aims, ideals, and standards. It must remain so if it is to keep the confidence of American workers.

"It has been careful at all times to move with, not against, the Government and to accomplish its reforms in those adequate ways provided by the Government."



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TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Even when this photograph was taken Mr. Gompers had been more than ten times president of the A.F. of L.

The Americanism and conservatism that dominated the A. F. of L. convention, many editors say, are personified in the veteran leader, Samuel Gompers, who is now in his seventy-first year. "Throughout the trying days of the war and the even more critical days of reconstruction, Mr. Gompers has maintained his Americanism and has generally resisted the invasions of Bolshevism," notes the Peoria *Transcript*. "The history of Mr. Gompers is really the history of organized labor in the United States, for he was largely instrumental in organizing the Federation of Labor in 1881, and has been an official of that organization ever since, with the exception of two years," remarks the Troy *Record*, which adds: "His is the kind of conservatism that has made the labor federation powerful." Under Mr. Gompers's leadership the American labor movement has been "safe and progressive," declares the Kansas City *Labor Herald*, which quotes the veteran leader's own characterization of it as "less fantastical but more practical" than the labor movements abroad. This phrase exactly describes it, avers the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*, which adds: "The American labor movement is so practical, so immediately helpful, so safe and yet so progressive, that theoretical dreamers are totally unable to understand or appreciate it; and Samuel Gompers, more than any other man, is responsible for the movement holding so stedfastly to these most desirable features." "He has done more for the cause of organized labor in America than has been done for the cause in any other country," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*. His influence over labor during the war made him "one of the conspicuous contributors to the Allied victory," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and in the Boston *Post* we read: "American labor, which to-day occupies the most advantageous position of labor in any country on the face of the earth, owes its strong condition to Samuel Gompers." "Union men honor themselves in honoring a leader so distinguished, so wise, and so tested," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Mr. Gompers has more than once had to fight for his leadership, notes the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "but he has always won—and the victory has been labor's as well as his." The same paper remarks that "Mr. Gompers has always stood for the betterment of labor by evolution and education, while many of those who have sought to overthrow him have taught, either openly or in secret, some sort of a fantastic social revolution to be accomplished by force."

Mr. Gompers "has been a believer in evolution rather than revolution," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, which goes on to say:

"His aim has been to take the next step ahead and let the far future take care of itself. Socialism, he said many years ago, might be the final goal of the labor movement, but he was not sure of it, and, in any event, there were numerous intervening steps, and it was his business to look after them and let the final goal take care of itself. As a result of his efforts the state of the workingman has been greatly improved. Decreased working hours, increased wages, improved working conditions, protection of the laborer against unemployment and sickness and old age—in all of these respects the lot of the workingman has been improved through the work of the Federation of which Mr. Gompers was the leading spirit."

The Hearst press opposed Mr. Gompers's reelection this year, a fact of which he took cognizance on the floor of the convention by characterizing the publisher as a "lickspittle to the Kaiser" and "a traitor to America, to humanity, to Ireland." In reply Mr. Hearst's New York *American* retorts that—

"Mr. Gompers has again proved himself a falsifier and a fool, and consequently unfit for the leadership of any important American element.

"A falsifier because he says the things which are not true, and a fool because he says the things which everybody knows are not true. . . . . .

"The Hearst papers have nothing against Mr. Gompers except his unfitness for the position he occupies.

"He would be perfectly satisfactory in some menial position in England.

"But as the intellectual and actual leader of a great and potentially powerful American institution he is a sorrowful joke, or a humorous calamity, whichever way you choose to phrase it."

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## THE FARMER-LABOR FLIRTATION

"NO WEDDING-BELLS FOR ME," seems to be the farmer's answer to President Gompers's call for "closer alliance" between "men in industry and in agriculture," if the farmers' position is correctly stated by some of the more important farm journals and daily newspapers in both industrial and agricultural sections. In fact, it is even hinted that the farmers' friendship is being sought as earnestly by capital as by labor—and with greater hope of success, in one editor's opinion. Mr. Gompers, it will be remembered, said at Denver that the organized workers and the farmers must ally themselves closely in order "to see to it that they shall not be crusht by captains of industry and princes of finance." He added that "the same interests that are promoting the alleged antiunion drive in this country are trying to drive back the farmers from the position they have attained in the last few years," and that a united opposition must be directed against "the movement being made to wipe out the Department of Labor and destroy the Department of Agriculture." One representative of agriculture, Mr. Benjamin Marsh, of the Farmers' National Council, thinks that the farmers will be "glad to join hands with the American Federation of Labor to stop the present control of our railroads, national resources, ships, banking, and credit system in the interest of a little clique of investment bankers and selfish American citizens of great wealth and to secure an honest tax system and control of the meat-packers."

"Stuff and nonsense," replies *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburgh) to both President Gompers and Mr. Marsh. "There has never been an alliance, there can be none, and a closer alliance is impossible," it declares. "Labor and agriculture have some things in common, as have agriculture and all other interests, but agriculture has no sympathy with the closed shop, the artificial wage, the arbitrary working rules, or any other pet scheme of labor to restrict or hamper production or enhance its cost." Instead of wanting to join hands with them, the farmer has a very real grievance against the labor leaders, similarly argues *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), of which our present Secretary of Agriculture is an owner:

"The fact is that the farmers are suffering more now from the leaders of labor than from the leaders of industry or finance. The farmer's wages as measured by the prices of his crops are a third less than during the five-year period, 1911–14. The workingman's wages are from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than during that same period. These high wages are keeping up the high cost of living and therefore making stagnation in industry. The freight rates are kept high because the wages of railroad workmen are about 100 per cent. higher than before the war. The farmer is paying a large part of these exorbitantly high wages.

"As an evidence of good faith, Mr. Gompers should tell union labor that they should accept lower wages and thus bear their fair share of the cost of readjustment. The farmer is suffering more than any one else because workingmen refuse to do this."

When Samuel Gompers tells the farmers that their interests are identical with the policies of organized labor "he is not speaking the truth," flatly declares the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, in the agricultural State of Iowa. Similar statements are made by the Dallas *News*, Seattle *Times*, and New York *Journal of Commerce*. As the New York *Times* sums it all up:

"Farm and factory are about as congenial as oil and vinegar. The farmer is a consumer of commodities in which labor is the chief item of cost. The laborer is a consumer of the products of the soil. It is to the farmer's interest that labor costs shall be kept low, to the laborer's interest that food shall be kept low. Next to high wages, the chief objective of organized labor is shorter hours—which also tend to raise prices and rates. The farmer stands at the other pole, vying with the brain-worker in the matter of long hours and diligent application."

BACK TO THE GALLEYS—THE GOAL OF THE OPEN SHOP.

—Minor in *The Liberator* (New York).

Besides this incompatibility, there may be the rival claims of another suitor to account for the farmer's coldness to the overtures of organized labor. For labor, says the New York *Globe*, is by no means alone "in its recently awakened interest in agriculture":

"Eastern and Western bankers have also begun to pay court to the farmers. The $50,000,000 pool to be raised for the relief of the cattle men of the West is another indication of this trend. The fact is that the balance of political power in the United States is passing to the Middle West, and there the farmers are potent. Both labor and finance, which are looking toward the future, must accordingly seek to attract the friendship of agriculture.

"The drift of events may require a decision on the part of the farmers either to associate themselves with the leaders of finance and industry or to become alined with labor. Whatever choice is made must have very great influence upon the course of national development during the next few years. . . . . .

"If farmers generally are to have as many real grievances as the members of the Non-Partizan League think they have a new agrarian revolt with a labor alliance is to be expected. On the other hand, if the loan to the stock-raisers is to be but the first of a series of effectual measures of relief for rural interests the more prosperous farmers are likely to continue to look askance at the unions. Mr. Gompers presents his bid and Mr. Morgan makes his offer, and the farmers will elect. History is being made."

Those "captains of industry and princes of finance" whom Mr. Gompers mentioned seem to be accepted by the farmers as friends rather than enemies, comments the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "J. P. Morgan hurries to the aid of the meat-producers and Bernard Baruch is adviser to the farmer-owned United States Grain Growers." And so, "instead of looking to labor for leadership, the farmers are turning rather to the men denounced by Gompers."

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## CENSUS DISCOVERIES ABOUT US

A YOUNG LADY IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND, particularly if she lived in Massachusetts, where there are only ninety-six and a fraction men to every hundred women, would do well to consult the Census Bureau. There she would learn that in Nevada men outnumber women by nearly half; that is, she would have a better chance by one and a half times (theoretically) of getting a life partner in the Sagebrush State. In Georgia, however, there seems to be just about the right number of each sex to go around; the average for the whole country, according to Washington figures, is 104 men to every 100 women. The sad fact, set forth by the New York *Herald*, is that while "the female of the species may be more deadly than the male, there are less of them in the United States." There are, in fact, 2,000,000 more men than women in this country, *The Herald* points out. But, it also hastens to add, "every census in the last century has shown from 103 to 106 males to every hundred females." *The Herald* then goes on to account for this state of affairs:

"Nature, knowing the inherent weakness of mere man, turns him out in large quantities. In all Western civilization more boys than girls are born, and in new colonies the excess of male births is particularly high.

"The male gets a start in Europe which he can not keep. The diseases of infancy are more fatal to boys than to girls. In maturity the male is carried off by the perils of war or work. In old age the superior vitality of the female asserts itself as it did in childhood. The result is that in western Europe, in spite of the excess of male births, there are more females than males."

Other interesting facts which the Census Bureau reveals are that the preponderance of men is due in large measure to the fact that the total population includes many foreign-born persons, among whom the men greatly outnumber the women; that while the negro population of the South increased only 1.9 per cent. during the decade, the increase in the North was over 43 per cent., and in the West over 55 per cent. However, thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "this may be explained by the great migration of negroes to the North during the war." The rate of increase in the negro population, 6.5 per cent., which was the lowest on record, can not, in the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, be explained except by a decrease in the birth-rate. "Increase is due to excess of birth-rate over death-rate,"

| Division and State | Total Population | | White | | Negro | | Indian | | Chinese | | Japanese | | All Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1920 | 1910 | 1920 | 1910 | 1920 | 1910 | 1920 | 1910 | 1920 | 1910 | 1920 | 1910 | 1920 | 1910 |
| UNITED STATES | 105,710,620 | 91,972,266 | 94,822,431 | 81,731,957 | 10,463,013 | 9,827,763 | 242,959 | 265,683 | 61,686 | 71,531 | 111,025 | 72,157 | 9,506 | 3,175 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 7,400,909 | 6,552,681 | 7,316,053 | 6,480,514 | 79,055 | 66,306 | 1,722 | 2,076 | 3,588 | 3,499 | 348 | 272 | 143 | 14 |
| Middle Atlantic | 22,261,144 | 19,315,892 | 21,641,957 | 18,880,452 | 600,059 | 417,870 | 5,961 | 7,717 | 8,805 | 8,189 | 3,263 | 1,643 | 1,099 | 21 |
| East North Central | 21,475,543 | 18,250,621 | 20,938,985 | 17,927,622 | 514,529 | 300,836 | 15,579 | 18,255 | 5,067 | 3,415 | 943 | 482 | 440 | 11 |
| West North Central | 12,544,249 | 11,637,921 | 12,225,370 | 11,351,621 | 278,520 | 242,662 | 37,263 | 41,406 | 1,678 | 1,195 | 1,215 | 1,000 | 203 | 37 |
| South Atlantic | 13,990,272 | 12,194,895 | 9,648,935 | 8,071,603 | 4,325,120 | 4,112,488 | 13,671 | 9,054 | 1,823 | 1,582 | 360 | 156 | 363 | 12 |
| East South Central | 8,893,307 | 8,409,901 | 6,367,547 | 5,754,326 | 2,523,532 | 2,652,513 | 1,623 | 2,612 | 542 | 414 | 35 | 26 | 28 | 10 |
| West South Central | 10,242,224 | 8,784,534 | 8,117,045 | 6,721,491 | 2,063,607 | 1,984,426 | 59,231 | 76,767 | 1,579 | 1,303 | 578 | 428 | 184 | 119 |
| Mountain | 3,336,101 | 2,633,517 | 3,212,905 | 2,520,455 | 30,801 | 21,467 | 76,899 | 75,338 | 4,339 | 5,614 | 10,792 | 10,447 | 365 | 196 |
| Pacific | 5,566,871 | 4,192,304 | 5,353,634 | 4,023,373 | 47,790 | 29,195 | 31,010 | 32,458 | 34,265 | 46,320 | 93,491 | 57,703 | 6,681 | 2,755 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 768,014 | 742,371 | 765,695 | 739,995 | 1,310 | 1,363 | 839 | 892 | 161 | 108 | 7 | 13 | 2 | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 443,083 | 430,572 | 442,331 | 429,906 | 621 | 564 | 44 | 34 | 79 | 67 | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 352,428 | 355,956 | 351,806 | 354,298 | 574 | 1,621 | 24 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 9 | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 3,852,356 | 3,366,416 | 3,803,510 | 3,324,926 | 45,468 | 38,055 | 550 | 688 | 2,542 | 2,582 | 192 | 151 | 94 | 14 |
| Rhode Island | 604,397 | 542,610 | 593,979 | 532,492 | 10,036 | 9,529 | 106 | 284 | 229 | 272 | 35 | 33 | 12 | ..... |
| Connecticut | 1,380,631 | 1,114,756 | 1,358,732 | 1,098,897 | 21,046 | 15,174 | 159 | 152 | 566 | 462 | 102 | 71 | 26 | ..... |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 10,385,227 | 9,113,614 | 10,172,085 | 8,966,845 | 198,433 | 134,191 | 5,504 | 6,046 | 5,793 | 5,266 | 2,686 | 1,247 | 726 | 19 |
| New Jersey | 3,155,900 | 2,537,167 | 3,037,087 | 2,445,894 | 117,132 | 89,760 | 99 | 168 | 1,187 | 1,139 | 324 | 206 | 71 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 8,720,017 | 7,665,111 | 8,432,785 | 7,467,713 | 284,494 | 193,919 | 358 | 1,503 | 1,825 | 1,784 | 253 | 190 | 302 | 2 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 5,759,394 | 4,767,121 | 5,571,894 | 4,654,897 | 186,133 | 111,452 | 152 | 127 | 942 | 569 | 130 | 76 | 93 | ..... |
| Indiana | 2,930,390 | 2,700,876 | 2,849,071 | 2,639,961 | 80,810 | 60,320 | 125 | 279 | 283 | 276 | 81 | 38 | 20 | 2 |
| Illinois | 6,485,280 | 5,638,591 | 6,299,339 | 5,526,962 | 182,254 | 109,049 | 194 | 188 | 2,794 | 2,103 | 478 | 285 | 221 | 4 |
| Michigan | 3,668,412 | 2,810,173 | 3,601,627 | 2,785,247 | 60,082 | 17,115 | 5,613 | 7,519 | 798 | 241 | 194 | 49 | 98 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 2,632,067 | 2,333,860 | 2,617,054 | 2,320,555 | 5,200 | 2,900 | 9,495 | 10,142 | 250 | 226 | 60 | 34 | 8 | 3 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 2,387,125 | 2,075,708 | 2,368,919 | 2,059,227 | 8,809 | 7,084 | 8,761 | 9,053 | 508 | 275 | 85 | 67 | 43 | 2 |
| Iowa | 2,404,021 | 2,224,771 | 2,384,181 | 2,209,191 | 19,005 | 14,973 | 529 | 471 | 235 | 97 | 29 | 36 | 42 | 3 |
| Missouri | 3,404,055 | 3,293,335 | 3,225,044 | 3,134,932 | 178,241 | 157,452 | 171 | 313 | 412 | 535 | 135 | 99 | 52 | 4 |
| North Dakota | 646,872 | 577,056 | 639,954 | 569,855 | 467 | 617 | 6,254 | 6,486 | 124 | 39 | 72 | 59 | 1 | ..... |
| South Dakota | 636,547 | 583,888 | 619,147 | 563,771 | 831 | 817 | 16,384 | 19,137 | 142 | 121 | 38 | 42 | 5 | ..... |
| Nebraska | 1,296,372 | 1,192,214 | 1,279,219 | 1,180,293 | 13,242 | 7,689 | 2,888 | 3,502 | 189 | 112 | 804 | 590 | 30 | 28 |
| Kansas | 1,769,257 | 1,690,949 | 1,708,906 | 1,634,352 | 57,925 | 54,030 | 2,276 | 2,444 | 68 | 16 | 52 | 107 | 30 | ..... |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 223,003 | 202,322 | 192,615 | 171,102 | 30,335 | 31,181 | 2 | 5 | 43 | 30 | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 1,449,661 | 1,295,346 | 1,204,737 | 1,062,639 | 244,479 | 232,250 | 32 | 55 | 371 | 378 | 29 | 24 | 13 | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 437,571 | 331,069 | 326,860 | 236,128 | 109,966 | 94,446 | 37 | 68 | 461 | 369 | 103 | 47 | 144 | 11 |
| Virginia | 2,309,187 | 2,061,612 | 1,617,909 | 1,389,809 | 690,017 | 671,096 | 822 | 539 | 277 | 154 | 56 | 14 | 106 | ..... |
| West Virginia | 1,463,701 | 1,221,119 | 1,377,230 | 1,156,817 | 86,345 | 64,173 | 7 | 36 | 98 | 90 | 10 | 3 | 11 | ..... |
| North Carolina | 2,559,123 | 2,206,287 | 1,783,779 | 1,500,511 | 763,407 | 697,843 | 11,824 | 7,851 | 88 | 80 | 24 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| South Carolina | 1,683,724 | 1,515,400 | 818,538 | 679,161 | 864,719 | 835,843 | 304 | 331 | 93 | 57 | 15 | 8 | 55 | ..... |
| Georgia | 2,895,832 | 2,609,121 | 1,689,114 | 1,431,802 | 1,206,365 | 1,176,987 | 125 | 95 | 211 | 233 | 9 | 4 | 8 | ..... |
| Florida | 968,470 | 752,619 | 638,153 | 443,634 | 329,487 | 308,669 | 518 | 74 | 181 | 191 | 106 | 50 | 25 | 1 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,416,630 | 2,289,905 | 2,180,560 | 2,027,951 | 235,938 | 261,656 | 57 | 234 | 62 | 52 | 9 | 12 | 4 | ..... |
| Tennessee | 2,337,885 | 2,184,789 | 1,885,993 | 1,711,432 | 451,758 | 473,088 | 56 | 216 | 57 | 43 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 2 |
| Alabama | 2,348,174 | 2,138,093 | 1,447,032 | 1,228,832 | 900,652 | 908,282 | 405 | 909 | 59 | 62 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 1,790,618 | 1,797,114 | 853,962 | 786,111 | 935,184 | 1,009,487 | 1,105 | 1,253 | 364 | 257 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,752,204 | 1,574,449 | 1,279,757 | 1,131,026 | 472,220 | 442,891 | 106 | 460 | 113 | 62 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1,798,509 | 1,656,388 | 1,096,611 | 941,086 | 700,257 | 713,874 | 1,066 | 780 | 387 | 507 | 57 | 31 | 131 | 110 |
| Oklahoma | 2,028,283 | 1,657,155 | 1,822,541 | 1,444,531 | 149,407 | 137,612 | 55,949 | 74,825 | 303 | 139 | 67 | 48 | 16 | ..... |
| Texas | 4,663,228 | 3,896,542 | 3,918,136 | 3,204,848 | 741,723 | 690,049 | 2,110 | 702 | 776 | 595 | 449 | 340 | 34 | 8 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 548,889 | 376,053 | 534,260 | 360,580 | 1,658 | 1,834 | 10,956 | 10,745 | 872 | 1,285 | 1,074 | 1,585 | 69 | 24 |
| Idaho | 431,866 | 325,594 | 425,668 | 319,221 | 920 | 651 | 3,098 | 3,488 | 585 | 859 | 1,569 | 1,363 | 26 | 12 |
| Wyoming | 194,402 | 145,965 | 190,146 | 140,318 | 1,375 | 2,235 | 1,343 | 1,486 | 252 | 246 | 1,194 | 1,596 | 92 | 84 |
| Colorado | 939,629 | 799,024 | 924,103 | 783,415 | 11,318 | 11,453 | 1,383 | 1,482 | 291 | 373 | 2,464 | 2,300 | 70 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 360,350 | 327,301 | 334,679 | 304,594 | 5,733 | 1,628 | 19,512 | 20,573 | 171 | 248 | 251 | 258 | 4 | ..... |
| Arizona | 334,162 | 204,354 | 291,449 | 171,468 | 8,005 | 2,009 | 32,989 | 29,201 | 1,137 | 1,305 | 550 | 371 | 32 | ..... |
| Utah | 449,396 | 373,351 | 441,901 | 366,583 | 1,446 | 1,144 | 2,711 | 3,123 | 342 | 371 | 2,936 | 2,110 | 60 | 20 |
| Nevada | 77,407 | 81,875 | 70,699 | 74,276 | 346 | 513 | 4,907 | 5,240 | 689 | 927 | 754 | 864 | 12 | 55 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1,356,621 | 1,141,990 | 1,319,777 | 1,109,111 | 6,883 | 6,058 | 9,060 | 10,997 | 2,363 | 2,709 | 17,388 | 12,929 | 1,150 | 186 |
| Oregon | 783,389 | 672,765 | 769,146 | 655,090 | 2,144 | 1,492 | 4,590 | 5,090 | 3,090 | 7,363 | 4,151 | 3,418 | 268 | 312 |
| California | 3,426,861 | 2,377,549 | 3,264,711 | 2,259,672 | 38,763 | 21,645 | 17,360 | 16,371 | 28,812 | 36,248 | 71,952 | 41,356 | 5,263 | 2,257 |

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR AND RACE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

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points out this paper; "and the negro population has not been affected either by immigration or emigration."

"The altered distribution of the colored population is sensational," thinks the New York *World*. But, points out the Buffalo *Times:*

"It may be called that, if one chooses to look upon so remarkable a migratory change from the dramatic point of view, but the real question is the manner in which the North and West are adjusting themselves to the altered state of affairs.

"The Northern and Western attitude is as important as the Southern. Every negro who moves North helps to simplify the South's racial problem. In exact ratio as the Southern race issue becomes less complex, the Northern and Western one grows more so."

The greatest rate of growth in the past ten years is credited to the Japanese, who increased 53.9 per cent., while the white population showed only a 16 per cent. expansion for the decade. A decrease among the Indians of 8.6 per cent. loses some of its significance when it is learned that the 1920 census enumerators classed as whites persons having only a slight trace of Indian blood who were classed as Indians by the 1910 enumerators. "The Indians, in fact, have shown little change in numbers in the last half century," asserts the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. As the New York *Times* analyzes these reports:

"While it is true that a great deal of the comparative growth among the whites came from immigration, it is also true that the native whites increased faster than the negroes. Thus between 1900 and 1910 the native whites increased nearly 21 per cent., the negroes a little over 11. While the growth of the white population between 1910 and 1920 was 16 per cent., a little more than 6 per cent. less than in the previous decade, the virtual suspension of immigration by the war seems sufficiently to account for this reduction.

"In spite of this the increase of the white population in the last ten years was more than two and a half times that of the colored."

"That our Japanese population has increased 54 per cent. in a decade means little so long as the total is only 111,000," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. But Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., writing in the New York *American*, tells us that the Japanese population is increasing "through percolation along the Mexican border, and by accretions from the army of students and business men, who have the right of entry," and that they plan the economic conquest of the Pacific coast. What is of more importance than the increase among the Japanese, thinks *The Inquirer*, is the small increase among our negro population. This "has taken place during a period of unusual change in the status and fortunes of the negro," notes the Springfield *Republican*. Continues this paper:

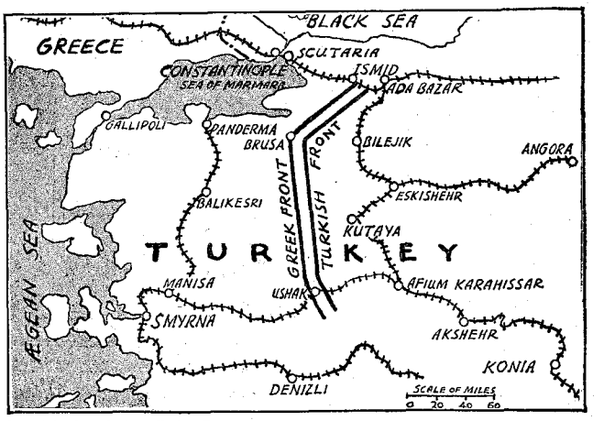
"It is a familiar phenomenon that more favorable economic and social conditions, while working both ways, tend on the whole toward a reduction of the birth-rate. A higher standard of living leads parents whose means are sharply limited to consider the circumference of the family circle as a factor of new concern in their scheme of things. If the death-rate is kept in progressive control the decreased birth-rate is not necessarily an indication of race decline. It may be rather the contrary.

"How far the decline in the birth-rate of American negroes is to be accounted for as here suggested it would be difficult to judge without a comprehensive survey. There is not lacking, however, impressive evidence that the old plantation standards of quasi-barbarism are steadily being replaced by higher ones. The Northern and Western exodus during the war years and earlier reflected dissatisfaction with conditions in the South and new ambition to break away from them. . . . . .

"The old days of the slave plantation are past, and the solution of the problem means getting still further away from those days, not in retracing any steps that have been taken. Only the future can demonstrate whether the negro's numbers are steadily to decrease. It needs no prophecy to tell that his increased usefulness in the American nation depends upon the development without discrimination of the opportunities guaranteed to him under the Constitution."

## CONSTANTINE LEFT OUT IN THE HEAT

THE PEN MAY BE MIGHTIER than the sword, but King Constantine of Greece evidently thinks more effective work can be done for the Fatherland with the latter. In the words of the Boston *Transcript*, "whatever its risks, the Greek King believes that the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists under Mustapha Kemal stands a better chance of promoting Greece's interests than diplomatic negotiation or the mediation of the Powers of western Europe." "So far," as the Boston *Globe* puts it, "Constantine has not succeeded in driving Kemal into the sand, and Kemal has been unable to hurl Constantine into the sea, but the fighting is making a good

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WHERE CONSTANTINE CONFRONTS KEMAL.

deal of a mess." The refusal of the offer of France, Great Britain, and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists, with the idea of putting an end to hostilities between them and the Greeks in Asia Minor, "means that war must continue and that King Constantine will go forward in this undertaking without friends," asserts the New York *Tribune's* Paris correspondent. The King himself is with the Greek Army in the field, but, as one correspondent notes, "all he has done so far is to complain of vermin and the lack of bathing facilities in Smyrna." The war, however, goes on. As we read in the New York *Herald:*

"This war, which has been carried on with varying success to each of the combatants and the loss of many lives and much property to both ever since the armistice, is the most disturbing factor in the Near-East situation. The fear that it may involve other nations, that it may form an opening wedge to the south and west for the Moscow Soviet, and that it may drag Central Asia and India into the hostilities gives it a broad international significance. To Europe the war has come to be looked upon more as an attempt of Greece to realize her old ambitious dreams in the dismemberment of Turkey than as a means of reaching a definite settlement of Near-East disputes."

"If the Greek offensive should succeed in crushing the Turks, England would have considerable political influence in Turkey," because of the aid she is said to have rendered Greece, according to Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*. As he sums up the situation:

"The French, who have for many generations exercised great influence in Turkey, see danger of losing it. If England backs the Greeks and the Greeks win, the French naturally expect the British to take compensation in the form of political influence. If Kemal wins in his fight against the Treaty of Sèvres, the French fear he will take the view that he has defeated the Allies and owes none of them anything. The French policy for the past year has been to make a bargain with Kemal as being better business than stirring up another hornet's nest among the hills of Anatolia.

"While it may not be fitting to say that the hopes of the

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French are not with their Allies, it may as well be pointed out that the success of Kemal would probably mean the fall of Constantine, whom the French hate thoroughly for his work during a part of the war for his brother-in-law, William Hohenzollern. The French removed him once and would shed no tears at his second parting from his sovereignty."

The demand that Greece stop the war and accept mediation "repudiates Greece as the representative of the Allies in executing the Treaty of Sèvres, and looks very much like repudiation

MAKING IT HOT FOR HIM.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

of the Treaty itself," declares the Buffalo *Express*. We find this résumé by William L. McPherson in the New York *Tribune:*

"The war in Asia Minor grew out of the failure of the Powers which signed the Sèvres Treaty to enforce it. On the Turkish side power passed quickly from the nominal government of the Sultan in Constantinople to the new Nationalist leaders in Angora. The latter decided to fight rather than accept the terms of the Treaty, which left the Turks only a meager remnant of the territory which they held before the war.

"Foreseeing this resistance, the Allied Powers had chosen Greece as the military guarantor of the Treaty. Venizelos accepted this function, and in return for his pledges the Peace Conference gave Greece not only Bulgaria's frontage on the Ægean Sea and practically all of Thrace, but also Gallipoli, Smyrna, and the whole western section of Asia Minor, running up to Constantinople. When the Turkish Nationalist Government, under Mustapha Kemal, refused to recognize this award, Venizelos sent a Greek Army to Asia. It took possession of most of the intended Greek zone, driving the Nationalists back toward the main line of the Constantinople-Bagdad Railroad.

"Had Venizelos remained in power the Allies would probably have kept on trying to enforce the Sèvres compact. It is true that obstacles to its enforcement were multiplying. The Kemal Government consolidated itself. The Turks and the Russian Soviet armies overran Armenia and Lenine offered an alliance to Kemal.

"To the Allies Constantine was an unqualified nuisance. But the Kemalists were also a nuisance, especially as they were constantly dickering with Lenine and might be tempted to cooperate with him in stirring up trouble in Persia and Afghanistan. One nuisance was therefore allowed to fight it out against the other."

But the Greek King has his defenders. "He is struggling first of all for the right to retain possession of the Greek-inhabitated territory in Asia and to protect Greeks from the menace of Turkish Nationalists," maintains the Fresno (Cal.) *Republican.* As for France, England, and Italy, "there is no high altruism in their motives; each is considering its own interests," asserts the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.* And this attitude, continues the Cleveland paper, "is a rather sordid manifestation of the still powerful influence of the old diplomacy—the diplomacy of selfishness that has so long bolstered up the Turk." We read on:

"France and Italy have their own motives for declining to aid Greece. France desires peace with Kemal and knows she can not have tranquillity in Cilicia if she sends aid to the Greeks. Italy regards the Greater Greece as a rival, and does not desire any further expansion of Greek power. Great Britain, on the other hand, was not without ulterior aims when she urged sending help to the Hellenes. She fears for her own position at Constantinople, and regards Greece as the only nation willing to serve as a catspaw and do her fighting for her."

## IF THE SOLDIER GETS HIS BONUS

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be added to what the war already has cost every family in the United States, according to the New York *Evening Post's* figures, if Congress appropriates two billions for the 4,800,000 men and women who saw service either at home or abroad in the world-war. Treasury experts say the cost would be approximately between one and a half and four and a half billions, and, as the Rochester *Post-Express* points out, "chair-warmers and desk soldiers" will get a bonus "just as do the men who went to camp and field." "There was some excuse for a gratuity when they were being demobilized," thinks *The Post*, "but to offer a cash payment to every one, three years after the armistice, is without a shadow of justification; with crushing burdens of taxation already saddled on the taxpayers' backs, and with deficits already to be faced, Congress is rushing headlong into the bonus scheme without the slightest notion where the money is coming from." But "where would it have come from if the war had continued a few weeks longer?" is the retort of the doughboy, who favors what is termed "adjusted compensation." And Senator McCumber, who favors the bonus, asserts that "the Wilson Administration could have reduced the war cost one-fifth the ultimate total had it handled business and industry the same way it did the men in uniform." Even so, "to confer upon the men who fought for the nation a gratuity in one form or another is like discharging an obligation to the porter who carries one's bag," thinks the Washington *Star;* "it would seem that service of the nation in time of war is a duty of citizenship, and that to measure that service in terms of money would disgrace patriotism and degrade American citizenship."

Of the forms of payment mentioned by *The Star*, there are five. As Senator McCumber enumerated them in his speech before Congress:

"Title I., the purpose of this bill is to allow as adjusted compensation to the veterans $1 per day for each day's service in the United States and $1.25 for each day's service overseas. Inasmuch as at the close of the war the soldiers were given extra pay of $60 each, there are deducted sixty days from the total service of each veteran.

"Title II., the cash plan, called adjusted-service pay, provides a cash payment for these days of service. If the payment is $500 or over it is to be made in ten quarterly instalments. If less than $500 it is to be paid in quarterly instalments of $50 each.

"Title III., adjusted-service certificates, gives the veteran the option to take insurance payable at the end of twenty years. If he chooses this insurance plan he will receive as the basis of his adjusted pay a sum 40 per cent. greater than the cash plan, and this sum will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per

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annum, compounded annually. In the event of his death prior to twenty years, his estate will receive the amount of such adjusted pay and interest compounded annually for twenty years.

"Title IV., vocational-training aid, entitles the veteran to receive vocational training at the expense of the Government to an amount equal to his adjusted-service pay plus 40 per cent.

"Title V., farm or home aid, allows the veteran to receive from the Government the adjusted service pay plus an additional 40 per cent., to be applied toward the purchase price of such home or farm.

"Title VI., the land-settlement aid, gives the veteran preference right to take lands on the opening of public or Indian lands to entry, or the restoration to entry of public lands, and on all reclamation projects now in existence or hereafter established."

If all the veterans should accept the cash plan, the total outlay would amount to $1,560,166,330, according to the latest estimates of Treasury experts. Since it is a revenue-raising measure, it is pointed out, the revenue-raising features have been eliminated in order that the Senate may act immediately. The bill is substantially the same as that passed by the House a year ago, we are told, except that it eliminates entirely the tax features. It is the hope of its proponents in Congress that the collections of foreign loans will pay the charges, but Senator Borah, who is against the bill, declares that this is impossible, in view of the poor financial condition of the various countries indebted to the United States. Besides, says the Senator from Idaho:

"I object to it, first, because it does not discharge our obligation, and, secondly, because I am utterly opposed to any cash proposition of any kind.

"This bill deceives the American soldier. Every soldier who has written to me thinks he will get $500 or $600 as soon as the bill is passed and will put it in his pocket. By the time they realize the alleged benefits in this bill their crisis will be over and they will be back in their normal prewar conditions in industry and business.

"It is utterly unjust to the soldier, unjust to the taxpayer, and discreditable to the United States Senate. This report of the committee says that the postponement of payment will give us time to estimate the Treasury deficit. It may do that, but it will not give us time to take care of the deficit. According to the program before it, the Treasury will be in no better condition one year from now than it is to-day."

Furthermore, argues the Springfield *Union:*

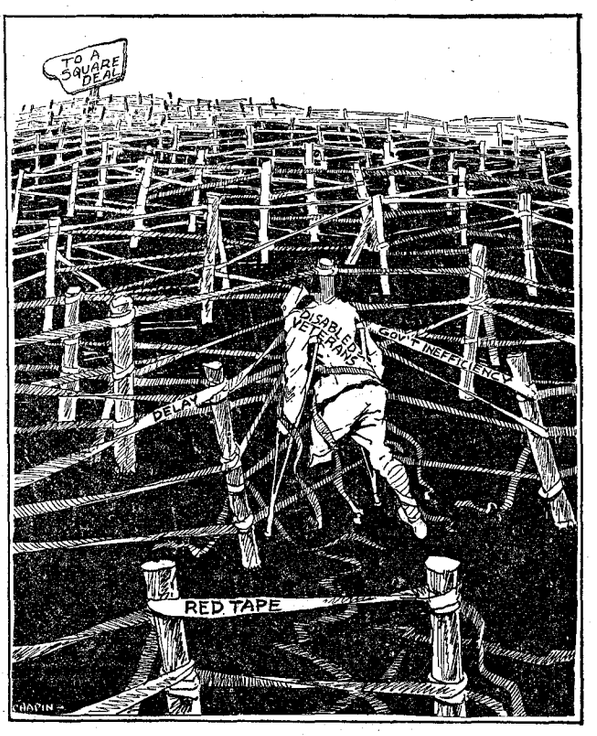
"Notwithstanding the influences operating in behalf of the Soldier-Bonus Bill, its legislative standing has been steadily weakened by conditions vitally touching the financial situation of the Government and the economic situation of the country. Were it merely a matter of appreciation of and gratitude for the service of the American soldier, a bonus proposition would gain not only support but enthusiasm. There is no failure in the American sense of obligation to American soldiers, and there is not a particle of doubt that this obligation will be met as the years pass, and the necessities and deserts of those serving under the colors become manifested.

"But there is, we believe, a strongly prevailing sentiment in the country that the flat indiscriminate bonus proposition is not the right method of meeting the present obligations of the Government to its soldiers. The present obligation is to those who need help, and not to those who need it not. Thousands of young men have returned to business or professional pursuits in better circumstances than when they were enlisted or drafted. Many gained better positions through their associations and acquaintances in the service."

But Senator McCumber, in sponsoring the bill, declared that "the patriotic duty as between the soldier and the civilian being concurrent and equal, the right of the soldier who offered his very life with his service to receive a compensation equal at least to that of the civilian who risked neither life nor limb inevitably follows." Continued the Senator from North Dakota:

"We allowed the stay-at-homes to not only reap enormous financial advantages over the soldier, but to reap them at the expense of our Army and its proper equipment and supplies. The soldier suffered because of this abandonment, and the bill before us is to partially compensate him for his loss. It is not a bonus. It is not a gift or gratuity. It is a compensation in part payment of a debt of the highest moral obligation."

"That the former soldiers are entitled to adjusted compensation if they want it, and if any way can be devised of collecting it, few will question," asserts the New York *Evening World.* The opinion of Secretary of the Treasury Houston, as late as




ENTANGLEMENTS.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star.*

last December, however, was that the payment of a Federal bonus would "seriously imperil the financial conduct of the Government." Several editors still are of the opinion that payment of the bonus would operate further to depress business, but the Buffalo *Times's* view-point is altogether different from any other that we have seen. Says *The Times:*

"We have seen hundreds of millions distributed right and left to foreign beneficiaries. Drive after drive has been engineered for this or that or the other charity, always foreign. Hence, five billions of dollars for our own disabled, incapacitated, and destitute soldiers does not impress us as being the horrible extravagance it appears to Congress.

"But throwing all patriotic reasons, all obligations of good faith, gratitude, and common decency to the winds, we can urge a practical reason that ought to appeal to the cold-blooded 'economists' that are now spending their time and sitting up nights to see what new repressive laws they can enact. Five billion dollars given to the world-war veterans at this time would mean five billion dollars put into circulation at a psychological moment for the encouragement of business conditions, and would be distributed all over the United States in such a manner as would produce the best economic results. The soldiers would have to spend it, because their necessities are great; and in spending it they would, in their various localities, help the tradesman. This would stimulate business, would be an appreciable factor in relieving commercial depression, and in short would be directly or indirectly a benefit to every class in the country.

"Pretense of 'feverish' patriotism, hullabaloo, hue-and-cry, 'butter no parsnips' for the khaki-clad veteran standing on the street corner and wondering whether he will have enough money to get his supper and a bed. What we want in this country is a sense of perspective and proportion; and those of us who apparently need it most are the grave and 'reverend' Seigniors, yclept Congressmen and Senators of the United States."

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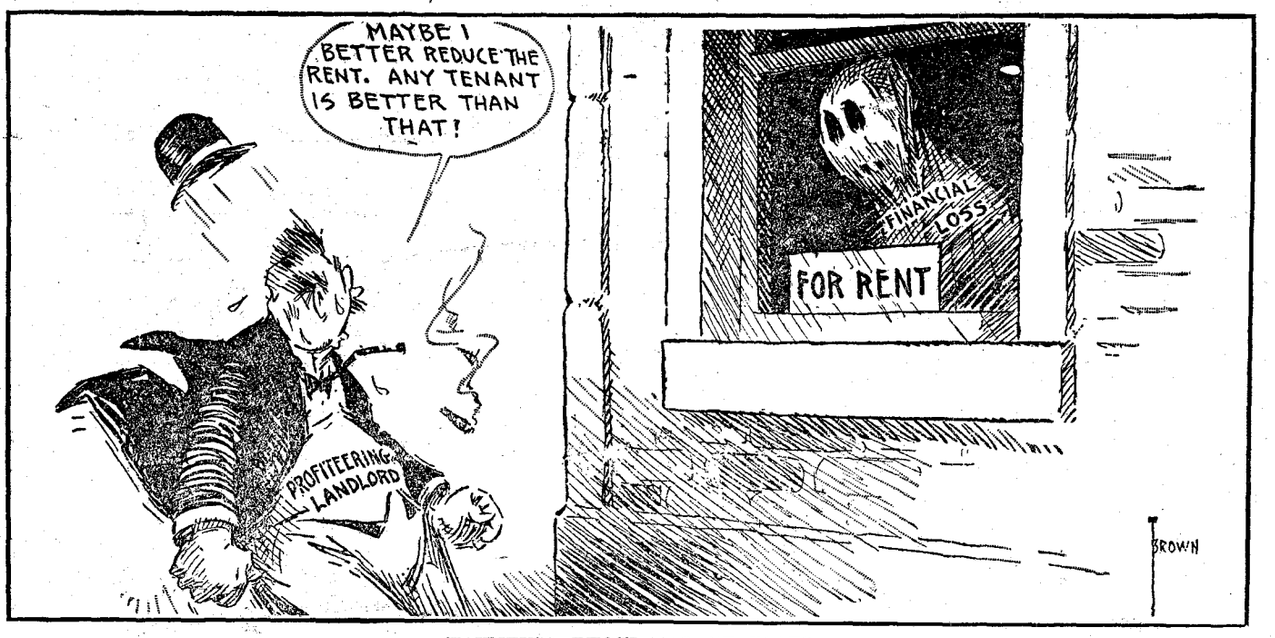


HAUNTING THOSE VACANT FLATS.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

## THE RENTERS' REVOLT

TWENTY THOUSAND "UNFAIR" SIGNS in the windows of apartments where exorbitant increases in rent had been demanded, we are told, signalized the formation of the Chicago Tenants' Protective League. "Staggering increases in rentals, contempt for the ordinary rights or wishes of individuals, and injustices of various kinds brought the tenants together for self-protection," notes the Chicago *Tribune*. Now we find a parallel condition in New York. And the metropolis, which undertakes to set the fashion in many things, is considering following the lead of Chicago by forming the "Citizens' Protective Housing League," the membership to consist of 300,000 tenants and the yearly dues to be not more than $1 each. Thus would our two greatest cities seek a way of alleviating the housing shortage, which admittedly is very grave. A "happy medium" between high rents that oppress tenants and low rents that discourage construction is sought, and, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, "landlords must be brought to realize that if they run wild with rent increases and injustices they will enforce hasty and dangerous legislation to restrict them." The New York *Evening Mail's* Chicago correspondent declares that "the only solution of Chicago's housing problem, which is serious, lies in building." But if there is to be building, replies the head of the Chicago Real-Estate Board, "capital will have to be loosened by bringing building costs down so that the ordinary citizen can afford to build."

In addition to bringing about legislation for the regulation of rents, the Chicago Tenants' League, according to its circular, will endeavor "to break down the unlawful building combinations which now restrict building." It will also "establish a service bureau for the renting class" and "secure for members the benefits of legal services" in suits with landlords. Continues the League in its statement:

"1. The League saves the renter money. Our records show actual savings of from $120 to $240 per year per tenant.

"2. The League will stand behind the tenant in securing enforcement of proper sanitary equipment, proper heating, proper cleaning, and proper maintenance of your homes.

"3. The League will also stand behind the landlord in securing the proper usage of his property and adequate protection from 'dead beats.'

"4. The League will assist the home-owner in securing due recognition of his rights as respects taxation, assessments, and public service."

In New York, however, nothing is to be done until 300,000 members have joined the organization and paid their dues. Membership will also be open to landlords and persons owning homes, and property-owners who believe themselves the object of unreasonable demands by labor-unions may also become members. When it begins to function, says an announcement in the New York *Times*, the League will furnish the following to members without charge:

"A competent paid lawyer in the forty-nine parts of the Municipal Courts of the five boroughs.

"A bureau in each borough where members may obtain sound legal advice in all housing matters.

"Borough bureaus where boards of arbitration and conciliation will sit to adjust disputes between tenant and landlord.

"A headquarters bureau to aid persons whose mortgages have been called and attempt to obtain building loans for persons offering proper equity and value. This applies especially to those desiring to build their own homes.

"Promotion of legislation to relieve the housing shortage and remedy conditions which now obstruct building.

"The association will prepare cases on appeal for members. It will maintain a staff of salaried clerks, accountants, and stenographers. All officers will serve without compensation."

"The housing crisis, still existent," declares the New York *Globe*, "shows the need of such a body for crystallizing public opinion and fighting the battles of the poorer New-Yorker."

"Don't shoot; I'll come down," said Davy Crockett's coon, and the following dispatch from Chicago to the New York *Tribune* seems to forecast a similar feeling among the landlords:

"With thousands of vacant apartments in Chicago, agents and landlords are confronted with a situation they have not had to meet in years. They have to go out and look for tenants.

"One agent who was called on the telephone was so anxious to rent an apartment he almost insisted on sending his automobile to take the inquirer to view the various apartments he had for rent.

"Just how many vacant apartments there are in Chicago is hard to estimate. The records of the Cook County Real-Estate Board have more than 8,000 vacant apartments listed. These are the ones turned in by the agents who are members of the organization.

"'There are more vacant apartments in Chicago to-day than there have been for years,' one official said. 'This is because many could not pay the high rents and doubled up with other families and because building has taken a boom.'

"Some agents predict there will be a material reduction in rents this fall and next May."

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# TOPICS IN BRIEF

SOMEHOW we wish Harvey had been an Admiral, too.—*Dallas News.*

THE present liquor situation is high but not dry.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"JAZZ is dying." It always did sound that way.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF Lenine has gone crazy, the mystery is how they found it out.—*Louisville Post.*

EVIDENTLY John Bull aspires to be monarch of oil he surveys.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PEACE is in danger of becoming a mere skeleton in armor.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

APPARENTLY disarmament is one of those dreams that go by contraries.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

TO avoid collision, nations should always keep to the right.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

JUDGING from the naval appropriations, Congress is certainly for peace at any cost.—*Dallas News.*

ADMIRAL SIMS may have consumed something that made him imagine himself the American eagle.—*Toledo Blade.*

BEFORE repealing too many personal rights and privileges, why not re-peal the Liberty Bell?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

AMERICAN after-dinner speakers *en route* for London are advised to stop over at Washington for rehearsal.—*Dallas News.*

THE world has ceased to quarrel over what is right and gone to scrapping over what is left.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THERE are evidently two sides to the Irish question, but the same individual never sees both of them.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IN London the increasing number of divorces is attributed to war. Correct. Peace at home does not breed divorces.—*Houston Post.*

SURELY it would be an economic indiscretion to pass out those bonuses to the colored veterans during cotton-picking season.—*Dallas News.*

GROVER BERGDOLL says he's to be married soon. Must be something to this report of a husband shortage in Europe.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

IF Germany still thinks she won the war we wonder whether she considers Grover Bergdoll one of her fruits of victory.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A NEW YORK jeweler foiled a bandit by biting him. Barking at bandits doesn't do much good. We have to make it snappy.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

WE used to hear something about England "muddling through" the war, but when it comes to muddling through the peace we have the world skinned.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE fellow who received a letter from the Government telling him that his body had arrived from France must have felt very much relieved to know that he was no longer lying dead on foreign soil.—*The Argus (Seattle).*

WHAT people really crave is a government that will support and not tax them.—*Houston Post.*

CIVILIZATION will never attain its full flower until the band plays thrilling patriotic airs as citizens walk up to pay their taxes.—*Fresno Republican.*

IT should occur that some of that 7,000,000 majority last November was due to anger at things as they were. Better remedy some of them, Messrs. Congress.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CHARLES R. CRANE, Minister to China, is said to be bartering his way through Russia with nails and needles. In other words, he has to yield a point to reach a point.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

JACK WARWICK: "Scott Bone is to be head of Alaska. (You say it; we haven't the heart)." Well, only a stranger would say it of Scott. His name and head simply don't merge.—*Houston Post.*

WE don't clearly get how Mr. Rockefeller made that first dollar, but having just bought ten gallons of gasoline we have a fairly good idea about how he made one of his late dollars.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

DECLARING peace is not making it.—*Springfield Republican.*

BRITISH diplomacy is oily rather than smooth.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ABOLISH the unread and the "Red" will vanish.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE first step is to disarm some of those appropriation committees.—*Dallas News.*

THE railroads can't attain their objective merely by charging.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT'S this race of naval armaments that is likely to end in a race riot.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PERHAPS we shouldn't be too hard on the Congressmen. The people elected 'em.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

ALL the coal dealers ask are high prices and low temperatures, and they'll do the rest—of us.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

DISARMAMENT by agreement would be better than disagreement by armament as in the past.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Philippines may be ready for independence, but what they need most is some United States money.—*Indianapolis News.*

JAPAN has a home-run king. That's one Jap California would treat courteously.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

TIMES have certainly changed when an editor can be selected as prohibition commissioner.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF it is true that the Mexican oil-wells are playing out, our Mexican problem can be left to solve itself.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE wholesale price of peanuts has taken a big drop, but that kind of politician still comes as high as ever.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE can now devote the remainder of the summer to getting ready for the September income-tax instalment.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE don't care to hear any thrift talks from a government that goes on building $40,000,000 battle-ships for the junkman.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WINNECKE'S comet missed the earth by 10,000,000 miles—thereby destroying Germany's last chance of escaping payment.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF the Armenians have heard about the Tulsa riots they may think it was just as well they didn't get an American protectorate.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THERE are moments, we believe, when President Harding wishes that George Harvey had never been converted from the wicked ways of Democracy.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

FOLKS who complain about the size of the fight purse evidently forget that Mr. Dempsey was once a shipyard riveter and is accustomed to good pay.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

RAINS having removed the threat of famine, the Chinese notify the world that they need no more relief funds. And yet we send missionaries over there to convert the heathen to Christianity.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

NOW HE'LL GET A "LIFT."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

WHEN the radicals quit finding fault with this well-known country it won't be fit to live in.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE slack in buying is not due to a consumers' strike, but to the growing number of people who have stopt paying more than they can afford.—*Houston Post.*

SOME astronomical fakir is out with a dastardly attempt to show that the center of the universe is about 4,000,000,000 miles from the Boston State-House.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE is one extraordinary thing Admiral Sims has to explain: why he should be fond of one of our recent Allies in the war, instead of the other way about.—*New York Evening Post.*

SOMEBODY like Tex Rickard could make a fortune by staging a contest for the bean-spilling championship of the world between Admiral Sims and George Harvey.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE have no desire to discourage Mr. Bryan, but we find that tho Miami is two or three hundred miles nearer Washington than is Lincoln, the roadbed is not so good and the schedules are slower.—*Houston Post.*

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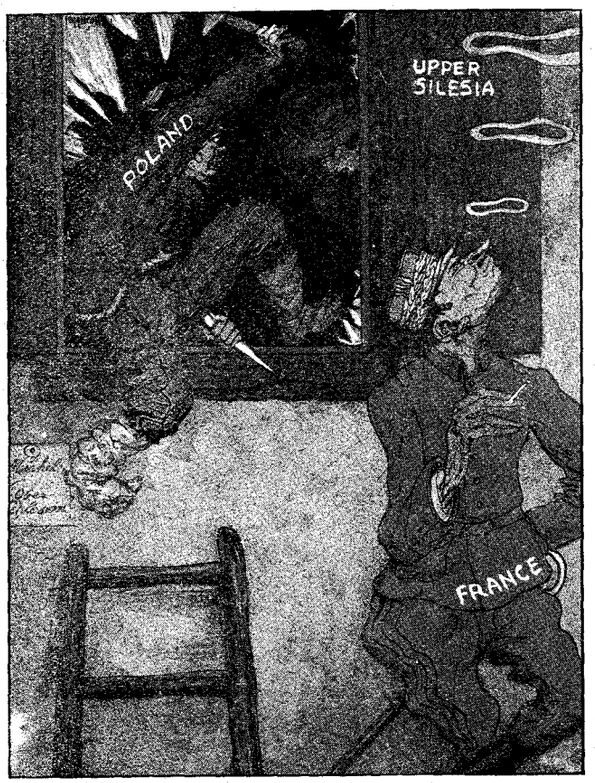
# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## PEACE STARTS NEW SQUABBLES IN UPPER SILESIA

EVACUATION OF UPPER SILESIA by both the Germans and the Poles is welcomed in some "peace-weary" circles, where the cry is raised that Central Europe should be done with squabbling, so that it may help the world get back to a strictly business basis. But it now appears that peace merely starts new rumpuses in the field of labor and trade rivalry. For more than six weeks of the Polish-German disturbances, we are told, Upper Silesia, which is second only to the Ruhr Valley in mining and industrial wealth, has been undergoing a loss of about $50,000,000, a large part of which would have helped toward reparation payments. Oppeln




AN UPPER-SILESIAN IDYL.

The Robber and the Watchman.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

dispatches inform us that the latest plan of settlement is unanimously approved by the Inter-Allied Commission, and subscribed to both by the German Hoefer and the Polish leader Korfanty. It is stipulated that the Polish insurgents retire halfway to the Polish border, whereupon the German irregular troops will withdraw to the German border in the north and south. Then the Polish insurgents are to pass over the Polish border, after which the German irregulars will "fade away." If either side should balk at carrying out this program, it is reported that the Inter-Allied Commission will employ its English, French, and Italian troops to make the Germans or Poles, whichever need it, fulfil the agreement.

But a Manchester *Guardian* correspondent at Oppeln writes that while war between the Poles and Germans comes to an end, war against radical labor is beginning, and in this war, which may be short and sharp, Korfanty's new militia "will play a part." This informant tells us further that the proletariat throughout the industrial area is "turning against Poland without becoming at all pro-German." Abuse of both Polish and German capitalism is the every-day talk of workmen in Upper Silesia, and he says of the now dissolving Korfanty insurrection:

"The insurrection has produced none of the advantages Korfanty and the Polish propagandists promised and has intensified the grievances it was intended to remove. Upper Silesia was to be free from military service, from heavy taxation, from Prussian officialdom—above all, food was to be more plentiful than in 'starving Germany.'

"But the new insurgent Government has all along been compelling men to fight. It has all along extorted money by irregular means, and has now imposed a 10 per cent. tax on wages, a tax on trades and professions, and a tax on turnover.

"Some Prussian officials have remained, others have been dismissed, still others have been beaten by their workmen and have fled. A number of Poles mostly from Posen, have taken office in the new administration, and they show just as much arrogance to and just as little understanding of the Silesian people as the Prussian officials did. Angry resentment against them is becoming more apparent every day.

"The new administration machine simply refuses to work. The insurgent leaders argue rightly that it is impossible to build up a new state in six weeks, but there is no sign that even the beginnings of an efficient administration are there. The insurgent Government is in desperate need of money, but it is unable to collect even the regular taxes. The 10 per cent. tax on wages is a complete failure. The workmen refuse to pay it, and there is nothing to compel them to. Nor are the other taxes very successful. . . . . .

"There is going to be no Bolshevism in Upper Silesia. The collapse of the insurrection may leave a confused mass of radical labor, unrest, anarchy, and banditry, but no Soviet system or proletariat dictatorship. The revolutionary feeling in Upper Silesia was exploited by Polish propaganda. It was the driving force of the insurrection, which would have been impossible without it. But now it is beginning to shed its nationalist paint and to demand its reward. Not only the Germans but the insurgent leaders also are taking fright and are preparing to suppress it."

It will be no light task for the British and Italian members of the Inter-Allied Commission and the German Government representatives in Upper Silesia, writes a Warsaw correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to see that the gulf between what Korfanty calls retirement and the real restoration of order is not too wide, for—

"A merely skeleton Entente administration covering a continuous *putsch* terror would be even worse than open insurrection. . . . Even Polish reports show how insecurity and bandit rule have increased in the disturbed area. Disorganization, destruction, looting, and starvation must have increased the willingness of the insurgent leaders to give way, but they will be a source of future danger to a thorough pacification."

A bitter attack is made on the Inter-Allied Commission by Dr. Urbanek, the German plebiscite commissioner in Upper Silesia. For fifteen months, he writes in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Inter-Allied Powers have been in Upper Silesia, embarked on the enterprise "to make history there." More months have passed since the plebiscite, and if another commission of experts is to be brought on the scene, it can be considered only as a way to gain time and effect some definite political purposes by devious methods. Dr. Urbanek, of course, blames the French for their procrastination of design and deplores that in any case Upper Silesia "will now be restored to us a mass of ruins." Yet he says that "for all that we can not agree to the subjection

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of an important part of Upper Silesia to Polish violence and chicanery." Here he refers to the Rybnik and Pless sections of Upper Silesia.

On this point the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the many newspapers owned by Herr Stinnes, Germany's war Crœsus, points out that the Rybnik region furnished 14 per cent. of the coal produced in Upper Silesia in 1920, and that the Pless region produced 6.7 per cent. The Rybnik coal, according to this daily, is especially valuable because it yields coke of a quality required in metal industries. The Pless region produces coal for domestic purposes, and it is held that, if Germany were to lose these two coal-fields, the blast-furnaces of the central district of the country and the other districts would suffer greatly.

A stout defense of Polish claims appears in the London *Times*, which says:

"We hold, and have long maintained, that without the restoration of Poland, lasting peace in Europe is unattainable. . . . The maintenance of a sturdy Poland is an axiom of French foreign policy. It should be no less axiomatic in British policy, tho our insularity and our lack of continental sense may sometimes dull our perception of this truth. With the data now at the disposal of the Allied governments, the prompt delimitation of Upper Silesia, in accordance with the Treaty, should not be a task of insuperable difficulty. The question of reparations ought not to affect it. The object of the Allies must be to build on lasting foundations. At the same time, it is obvious that there should be an Allied lien in respect of reparations upon Silesian mineral wealth assigned to Poland. . . . . .

"We are under no illusions as to the good faith of Germany, nor do we believe that the mere acceptance of the ultimatum proves the Germans to have undergone a change of heart. But we hold, and hold strongly, that if the Allies are to carry to completion the work which their victory began and which the Treaty of Versailles—despite its imperfections—embodies, they must adhere rigidly to what is just and right. In no circumstances should they suffer themselves to be enticed, by considerations of apparent immediate advantage, into courses that might lead to the undoing of the very work which the Allied peoples shed their blood and gave their treasure lastingly to achieve."

THAT TIRELESS FEELING.

"Thinks he's a Kaiser Bill!"

—*The Star* (London).

## GERMAN GUILT DAWNING ON SWEDEN

SWEDISH PREFERENCES IN WAR TIME for the Central Powers evoked protests among Allied newspapers, but a Stockholm correspondent of the Paris *Temps* points out that the Allies really had only themselves to blame, because

"POLAND PROTECTS HER OWN."

—*Dziennik Zwiazkowy* (Chicago).

they offered no counter-irritant to Germany's sedulous propaganda. Now, however, there are signs in the Swedish press that the public mind has undergone a kind of "conversion" toward the Allies, altho this informant calls sharp attention to the fact that Sweden is very jealous of its neutrality even in peace days. True, German propaganda continues to filtrate into Sweden, but, despite the attempt to prove Germany's innocence of causing the war, the majority of the public in Sweden is convinced that the Central Powers together, and Germany first of all, are the high war criminals. It is recognized, too, that the Allies and France in particular are entitled to reparation, but once this principle is admitted, the difficulty arises of how it shall be applied, and the *Temps* correspondent continues:

"In this matter the Germans have turned a clever trick. On the one hand everybody in Sweden is bemoaning the ruin of the country's industry due to Germany's export trade, and on the other hand nobody seems to recognize the solidarity that this very fact establishes between the interests of Sweden and those of the Allies. While quite willing to admit France's right to reparation, there is doubt in Sweden whether she can ever get what is due to her; or at least people think here that the Allies are asking more of Germany than she can provide. The Swedes tell you: 'If the Germans are to pay, they must export more goods, and so further damage our trade, and ruin both us, France, and the other countries.' The Swedes do not seem to understand that even if she were clear of debt Germany would export not less but more merchandise. Former Premier Branting, who was so profoundly convinced of the justice of the cause of the Allies during the war, said to me:

"'Altho the Germans were guilty of a great error at the London Conference, yet they did propound a just thesis—namely, that no one can pay more than he has. The Swedish Socialist party is a supporter of the Amsterdam program, which was approved by the French Federation of Labor and by the German labor organizations. This program proposes the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France with German material and labor. Dr. Simons made a mistake to follow his policy of tergiversation, and you in France are right to be very distrustful of the hostile feelings in Germany toward France and of the possibility that these feelings will become intensified. What I regret is that certain measures proposed by France in

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order to insure the payment of Germany's debt only added to Germany's bitter feeling against France.'"

The *Temps* correspondent reports that Mr. Branting declares flatly that the Allies are asking too much, and, what is more, the Swedish Socialist party as a whole "entertains the same idea as their leader." The other political parties in Sweden and the financial and industrial circles, we are told, also think pretty nearly along the same lines. They are above all strong for the idea that the devastated regions should be restored by German labor and material. As a matter of fact, this informant notes, in passing, the Swedish idea of reparations is largely based on information and beliefs acquired from German sources. It has acted, therefore, somewhat as an obstacle to the postwar rekindling of friendship between France and Sweden. Yet the reaction is in progress, and the *Temps* correspondent relates that—

"As the truth becomes better known, the consciousness grows that despite Sweden's political neutrality the public mind leaned morally toward the criminal rather than toward the victim during the years of the war crime, and consequently this position is hardly an enviable one to reveal to history. People don't care to talk about it openly, and prefer that foreigners, especially Frenchmen, understand instinctively this inner moral evolution or that they grasp it through the flowered mask of literary metaphor. It would be hard to imagine what a wealth of poetic imagery was brought out when the Paris journalists and Municipal Councilors visited Stockholm. Every time an effort was made to get away from municipal questions—that is, every other second in official discourses and in private conversations—and to speak to the French visitors of matters other than abattoirs, homes for the aged, schools for delinquent children, hospitals, primary education, telephone systems—all of which things are admirable from all points of view—immediate recourse was had to some such remark as 'the beautiful spring which follows winter and which will be succeeded by summer,' and so forth.

"Now these modes of speech must not be taken as a joke, for they are the guise of new sentiments which some are too shy to express and which others are rather too astute to reveal because of their official position and the danger of seeming to bind themselves in any direction. In truth, every Swede is above all things jealous of the political neutrality of his country, and no intellectual impulse, no bond of feeling, no moral engagement must hamper this neutrality. Very important economic interests are bound up with it, and they must not be exposed to compromise by imprudent expansiveness. Yet the fact remains that there is a real impulse toward friendship for the Allied countries, and it should be encouraged.

"Even those Swedes who were most sympathetic toward the Central Powers in the past have a sincere wish to-day to hear the other side of the case in order to reach a verdict in accord with right and justice. There are signs of this change of public opinion which have not hitherto been discoverable."

AN ITALIAN JIBE AT BRITAIN.

The only way to keep up British prestige in Asia Minor.

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

## HARD FEELINGS IN THE HOLY LAND

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROTEST that she would never impose on the Palestinian people a policy they believed contrary to their religious, political, and economic interests is voiced by Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine, in an official address, but it does not assuage the ire of those Palestinians who object to having Palestine turned into a home for the Zionists. Various Arabic newspapers emphasize the fact that their opposition to the Jews in Palestine partakes of none of the anti-Semitic feeling exhibited in some parts of the world. "We do not hate the Jews as Jews but only as Zionists," is the cry of the Palestinian press; and in interviewing Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's Colonial Secretary, a representative of *The Philistine* assured him that "we do not hate the Jews, for we have lived with them before the war in perfect harmony. But we hate the Zionist movement, which aims to make of this country a Jewish kingdom." The Palestinian newspapers seem to fear especially that in the influx of Jews the country will suffer the horrors of Bolshevik infection, and on this point a Jerusalem press correspondent reports the British High Commissioner, who is himself a distinguished Jew, as follows:

"Referring to immigration, Sir Herbert Samuel said it must be definitely recognized that conditions did not permit of mass immigration. Among the new arrivals, he added, there had been a number tainted with the pernicious doctrines of Bolshevism. Those who were known to be Bolsheviki had been arrested, and would be expelled, with the exception of those liable to punishment in connection with the Jaffa disturbances. Immigration had been suspended pending a review of the situation.

"Sir Herbert Samuel said he was anxious that the Palestinian people should be more closely associated in the administration. Great Britain was giving close attention to the question of insuring a free and authoritative expression of popular opinion. Meanwhile, steps were being taken to secure a closer consultation between the Government and the representatives of the people. Great Britain, the High Commissioner added, intended to make provision for the government of Palestine in an instrument which would be registered with the League of Nations. The interests of the non-Jewish population would be not only safeguarded by the mandate itself, but likewise in the aforesaid instrument in which the future constitution of the country would be defined.

"In conclusion, Sir Herbert Samuel said, 'I earnestly desire to see this land, the center of sacred associations for hundreds of millions of men, inhabited by a people kindly and peaceable. Most earnestly do I desire to see it progressing in quietness and harmony toward a prosperous and noble future. Let the Government and the people unite in their efforts for the sake of that ideal.'"

There is some consolation in the words of Sir Herbert Samuel, remarks *Al-Bayan*, a

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Syrian newspaper published in New York, for they show that the "noble struggle of the Palestinians has not been utterly in vain." This journal thinks it is a shame that the Jews should "mislead the world as to the real ground of opposition in Palestine to Zionism," and the *Meraat-ul-Gharb* (New York) explains:

"The people of Palestine do not hate the Jews, but hate Zionism and fear the spread of the germs of Bolshevism, which Russian immigrants carry in their ragged clothes. Native Jews in Palestine were enjoying peace and security when their brethren in Russia, Poland, and Roumania were subjected to persecution and pogrom."

*The Syrian Eagle* (New York) asks sarcastically: "Has it come to this, that we must plead with England for possession of our own country, and prove to a credulous world that Palestine really does not belong to the Zionists?" It then proceeds:

"What right have the Jews to Palestine, and under what reasonable pretexts do they claim it? If, as Lloyd George asserted in his speech in Parliament about Upper Silesia, Poland has no right to a country which had lapsed from its hands for a period of six hundred years, by what earthly logic can the Jews be lodged in Palestine, which has not been their country for more than two thousand years? Search as you will, and the only incentive, the only motive you will discover is a religious sentimental one, which drives the Zionists to Palestine, and yet they accuse us of religious fanaticism and persecution."

If it is not true that a sentimental religious motive impels the Zionists to Palestine, this journal suggests, "why did they not accept the offer of the British Government in 1903 for the colonization of East Africa, and why did the majority of the Zionists then rise in indignation against their leader, Herzl, when he seemed to favor the proposal?"

A special correspondent of the London *Times* in Palestine writes that "between Jew and Arab the British official has sometimes found himself in the position of a third party whose attempts to prevent two neighbors from stoning each other merely bring him well under fire from both," and adds:

"Each side has accused him of indifference toward its legitimate claims. As a matter of fact, his attitude toward each is strangely compounded of admiration, affection, and annoyance. If a British official, you may admire the pertinacious energy of the Zionist, the self-sacrificing idealism of the Halutzim, but when you find that a number of young zealots, having thoroughly irritated the Arab in spite of your advice, accuse you of having set the Arab against them, you are tempted to remember Dryden's reference to the chosen people:

> . . Whom, debauched with ease,
> No king could govern and no god could please.

And however much you may sympathize with the Arab squire's point of view and admire his perfect manners, you feel less charitably toward him when in almost the same breath he asks you to help him to get permission to sell his land to a Jew, and tells you that if the British would only stand aside he and his would make Palestine a Jewish national cemetery. . . . . .

"Still, the British officials in Palestine have proved a success, thanks to their financial integrity—which was not characteristic of their Turkish predecessors—their fair-mindedness and patience."

MANDATES MEAN MONEY.

"You get no more jam from me!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

## FRENCH MISTRUST OF BRITAIN

IF ENGLAND HAS TROUBLE with Mustapha Kemal in Turkey, or with Gandhi in India, it is the duty of France to let her ravel it out for herself and not be tricked into added responsibilities just because England pretends to back France up in matters on the Rhine. Such is the harsh tenor of thought in some French circles which is voiced by Prof. A. Martineau, of the College of France, who is not so much concerned with the historic idea of *Perfide Albion* as with the slowness and incoherence of mind which he attributes to French diplomacy. England shows all the feeling toward France, he says, "that the rope has for the hanged." She is quite willing to honor France with her help on the Rhine "on the condition that we play her game at Constantinople and in Turkey." If the French consent to do this, he charges, England will eventually reassert her freedom of action on the Rhine and contest anew the guaranty of the frontiers. But the French must not imagine that England is abusing their good faith, Professor Martineau writes in the Paris *La Democratie Nouvelle*, for—

"It is difficult to admit that after so many experiences the gentlemen to whom our diplomacy is entrusted should entertain further illusions about the future and still believe that if we make certain concessions we can bring the English round to reason. There are pathetic signs, however, that our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no longer confidence in the vitality of France, and that it directs our foreign policy as if we had neither force nor numbers to speak with individual authority."

*La Democratie Nouvelle* is a newspaper whose motto is, "The Republic without politicians," and after this thrust in line with its motto, the Professor turns to the question of Turkey, in which he strongly opposed French intervention. He ridicules the idea that Kemalist Turkey is inclined to favor the views of Germany or the Bolsheviki. As for the Bolsheviki, he tells us that no people are so naturally antagonistic to the anarchy and false democracy of Lenine and Trotzky as are the Mussulmans. As to the Germans, he declares that the Kemalists got rid of Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and their ilk because they knew full well that such men were planning German domination of Turkey, and we read on:

"The Kemalists are no more friends of France than of Germany, and even less the friends of England. They are above all Turks, anxious to keep or reconquer their independence. Is this not natural? In a mad hour we dreamed of wiping them off the map. Now we have the course of events to thank for altering our judgment. We have at last come to realize that if the Turks took a stand against us in 1914 it was primarily the fault of the Allies, who had virtually sacrificed Turkey's existence. Later, we consented to make a peace of good faith with her. Are we going to go back on this policy? England, which thinks only of protecting India, would have us join with her in extending this protection to Constantinople. In the first place, England picked Constantine of Greece for the rôle of mercenary. It would be really most discouraging to see the success of this king; and we question whether any Frenchman who loves his country can contemplate such a possibility without dread."

Professor Martineau goes on to say that Frenchmen can have

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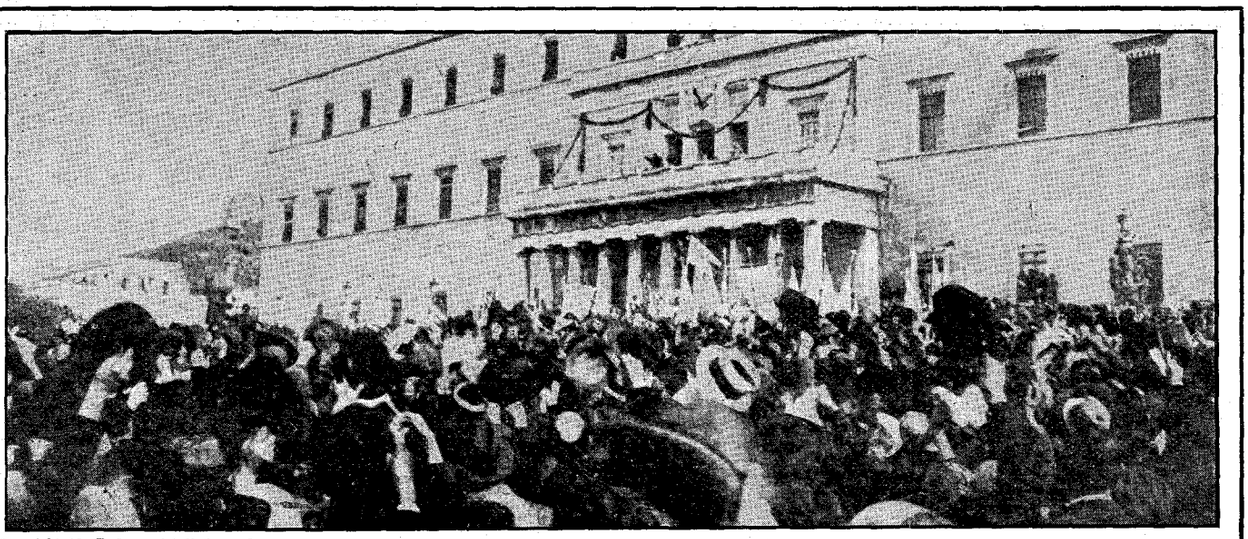

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"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

An Athenian demonstration in favor of King Constantine of Greece, who "has not been recognized and may never be recognized" by the Allied Powers.

no objection to the conquest of Constantinople by the English if they can manage it, and after that to the taking of Sofia or Bucharest. Finally, if they were to fly the British flag in Belgrade or Budapest, France would not complain, and he adds:

"Our least duty is to remain neutral in the ambitious views the English may have about Asia Minor. In any case we must not forget that the Turks were formerly our friends and that it lies with us to have them again friends of ours to-morrow. Yet it will be said that the Kemalists are once more becoming our enemies. True, and the fault lies with our foreign policy, for nothing can be rightly accomplished that is incoherently directed. Let us in the name of sense come to a halt in the fatal road into which we have been enticed by the weakness and inexplicable complaisance of our diplomacy."

## GREECE'S HOME TROUBLES

BESIDES HAVING WAR with the Turks on her hands, Greece has troubles aplenty at home, and some foreign observers note with regret that they have been increasing during the past six months. The gravity of the domestic situation is due in great measure to the repercussions of diplomatic events, says an Athens correspondent of *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), for "perhaps more than any other country Greece is in direct dependence on foreign Powers as well in political and social matters as in financial and commercial." But there are other elements, too, which we must keep in mind, he points out, if we are to get a good view of the "present chaos in Greece." The most obvious problem is the political, according to this informant, who is manifestly anti-Constantine, for the Greek coalition Government is wholly negative and has been unable to realize any collective and common program. Except their determination to stay in office at any cost, and to prolong indefinitely a constituent assembly, without allowing the people to have their say, this writer can find no other objective among the parties who were victorious in the elections last November. The exhaustion of three cabinets in quick succession is no indication of their parliamentary progress, he tells us, because these cabinet conflicts were due to opposing personalities, not to opposing ideas and programs. So it is that Greek politics is clothed in "almost impenetrable darkness and moves solely according to the influences of the moment." We read then:

"The public meanwhile recalls that the anti-Venizelist coalition promised prompt recognition of the King by the foreign Powers, and notes that up to now he has not been recognized, and there is question whether he will ever be recognized. The public recalls also that there was promise of a decrease in the cost of living and notes that it is much higher now than under the Venizelist régime. It recalls that there was promise of peace and reconciliation of the parties at home, and it finds the country more disturbed and more divided than ever. It recalls that there was promise of entire and immediate demobilization. Now, not only has this promise failed, but, what is worse, there has been a call to the colors of a whole series of former military classes which had been discharged. It recalls that there was promise of a régime of tolerance and freedom, and notes that never was intolerance more heavy. One need only express an opinion of the dynasty contrary to the government opinion in order to land in prison, as lately happened to the former Governor of Chios, Mr. Papandréou. Not only has the new régime been unable to attract to its side any of the Venizelist opposition element, but, what is graver, it sees some of its own strength ebbing every day toward the enemy. The situation is such that even the most hardened optimist is unable any longer to keep up the show of confidence he has been parading until recently. It must be understood also that this holds true of places beyond Athens. Echoes of the same conditions reach us from Peloponnesus, famous for its fanaticism for Constantine, from Corfu, and from the Cyclades, which gave a heavy majority to the anti-Venizelist candidates. Everywhere we encounter disenchantment and regret."

If the crisis in Greece were limited to politics one might have some hope, according to this informant, who goes on to say that the financial condition of Greece is wretched. Despite the fact that the Government has tried to explain that the fall of the drachma is in no way connected with the results of the last election, and says that the "only solution of the financial crisis lies in the reestablishment of friendly relations between Greece and the western Powers," we are told that—

"As these friendly relations were troubled solely by the elections of November 14 and by the restoration of Constantine which followed in their train, and as the financial blockade has only been a measure of disapproval and pressure on the new régime, it is inevitable to conclude that the depreciation of the drachma is the fatal and direct result of the overthrow of Mr. Venizelos. For that matter nobody has the slightest doubt on this point; above all, the Greek public, which is thoroughly aware of it. As long as the Powers continue to be hostile to Greece the country will go her way toward catastrophe. The frightful cost of war in Asia Minor, the stagnation of business, the higher cost of living, all combined, tend to produce a situation whose ultimate solution can not now be foreseen, but which in any case can not be very much longer postponed."

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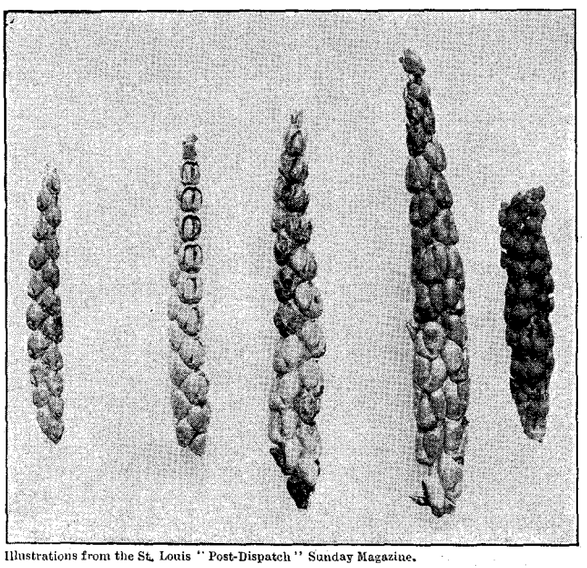
# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## CORN FROM GRASS IN EIGHTEEN YEARS

THE SURMISE OF BOTANISTS that the wild ancestor of our Indian corn is a grass called teosinte has been made a certainty by Luther Burbank, who has bred corn from the wild teosinte in eighteen years. This process—the same by which the Indians got the maize that they taught our forefathers to grow and eat—doubtless took the redmen many centuries to perfect. Besides proving an interesting point, Mr. Burbank has incidentally created a productive fodder plant. The wild grass has no cob to hold its grains; and the eighteen years of selection and growth in the Burbank nurseries developed, among other things, a perfect cob, such as is familiar to us in our cultivated corn. The improved fodder plant developed from teosinte will grow all over the United States, while the wild variety grows only in southern Florida. We quote from an article contributed to the magazine section of *The Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis) by Robert H. Moulton, who says:

"The plant which botanists have always considered as the probable ancestor of our present varieties of maize is a wild grass called teosinte. They have long believed that the presence of Indian corn in America represented an evolution brought about by crude plant-breeding methods of the Indians extending through untold centuries. Luther Burbank, in order to prove the truth of this theory, has now carried the plant through successive developments and produced perfect ears of corn in the miraculously short period of eighteen years. Public announcement of this prodigy, which has been proceeding quietly at Burbank's experimental farm in California since 1903, and which constitutes one of the most notable achievements of the plant wizard's life, has just been made.

"It was the savage Indian, says Burbank, who gave us, here in America, the most important crop we have. It was the



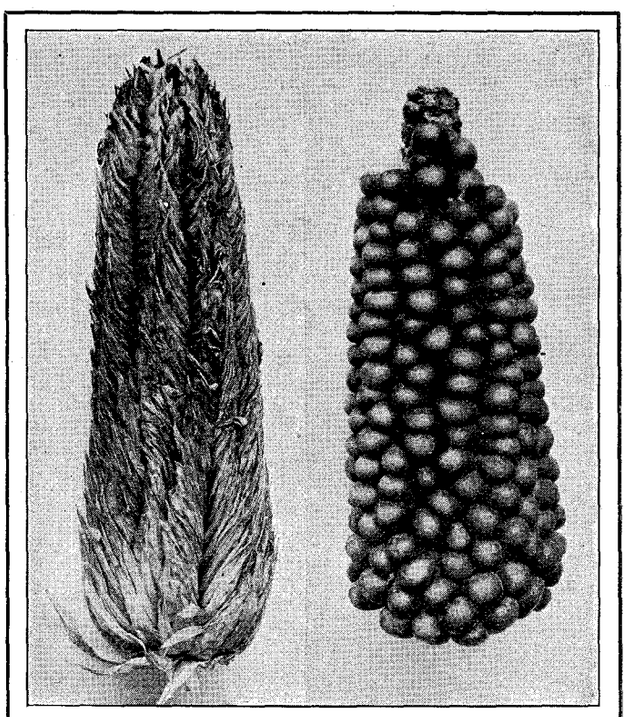
Illustrations from the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" Sunday Magazine.

STEPS OF DEVELOPMENT IN NINE YEARS.

Left to right, progress of tiny teosinte ear from grass toward corn.

Indian who found the wild grass, teosinte, covering the plains and developed it into corn. Or, to turn it the other way around, it was the desire of the Indian for a food plant like this which led the teosinte grass, by gradual adaptation, to produce maize. On Burbank's farm there grows, to-day, this same teosinte which the Indian found. It bears tiny ears, with two rows of cornlike, kernels, on a cob the thickness of a lead-pencil, and from two to four inches long—slightly less in length than an average head of wheat.

"From its earlier stage of 'pod' corn, in which each kernel was encased in a separate sheath, or husk, like wheat, teosinte represented, no doubt, a hard-fought survival and adaptation



"POD" CORN. AT THE END OF 18 YEARS.

At the left is seen the ear at an intermediary stage between teosinte and corn. At the right is the ear of corn evolved from grass.

like that of the flowering violet. And when the Indians came into its environment it responded to their influence as the pansy responded to care and cultivation in its new dooryard home.

"Where teosinte had formerly relied upon the frosts to loosen up the ground for the seed, it found in the Indian a friend who crudely but effectively scratched the soil and doubled the chance for its baby plant to grow. Where it had been choked by plant enemies, and starved for air and sunlight by weeds, it found in the Indian a friend who cut down and kept off its competitors. Where it had been destroyed by animals before its maturity, it found the selfish protection of the savages as grateful as if it had been inspired by altruism.

"Planted in patches, instead of struggling here and there as best it could before, the teosinte grass found its multiplication problem made easier through the multitude of pollen grains now floating through the air. And so, by slow degrees, it responded to its new environment by bearing more and bigger seed. As the seed kernels increased in numbers and size, the cob that bore them grew in length. From two, the rows of kernels increased to four, to six, to eight, to fourteen. Here, again, the selfish motives of the savages served to help the plant in its adaptation—for only the largest ears and those with the best kernels were saved for seed. So, under cultivation, the wild grass almost disappeared, and in its place there came, through adaptation, the transformed Indian corn."

This, in brief, says Mr. Moulton, summarizes Burbank's theory of the original evolution of teosinte into corn. How many centuries were required to bring about the development we

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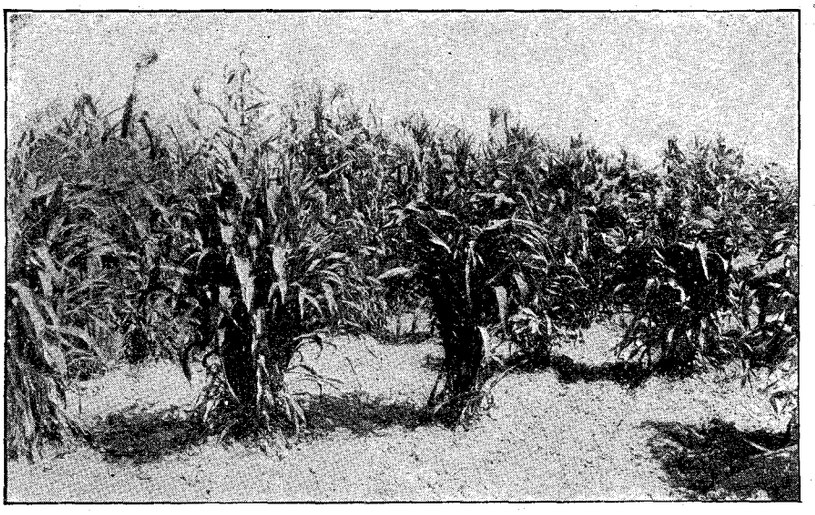
can only conjecture, for when white settlers came to America they found Indian corn, or maize, bearing eight-inch ears, with fourteen rows of improved kernels to the ear. It is not even known how long the Indians had been cultivating this improved corn. That it was long before the appearance of Europeans, however, is evident not only from its early and widespread cultivation, but from indications found in mounds and in the ancient pueblo ruins and cliff dwellings. He continues:

"It must be remembered that between the original wild grass and the corn which the white men found the Indian cultivating here, there was undoubtedly a very long period of the so-called 'pod' corn, in which each kernel was inclosed in a sheath. When it is considered that the elimination of this sheath in itself unquestionably required many centuries, some idea may be gained of the probable total length of time necessary to develop teosinte into the perfected ear of corn.

"It was nature's scheme of producing variations—her apparently unalterable will to create no duplicates—that opened up to



THE PLANT-WIZARD'S TRIUMPH.

Field of corn developed from parent spears of grass.

Burbank his opportunity to carry forward the evolution of teosinte into corn in a comparatively few seasons. In his experiments with the plant he produced more than 10,000 specimens on his grounds. Among these thousands he found some offspring which were an improvement over the parent plants. It was then simply a matter of continued and intensive application of scientific methods of selection, from season to season, until the final result was achieved.

"Teosinte has no rachis, or cob, like other grains, but one kernel is piled on the next below, the kernels, when ripe, falling apart. By a gradual evolution a rachis and eventually a flat and later a round cob were developed, and this cob was finally covered with large, fat kernels. Teosinte seeds have always a flintlike, chitinous covering. But at the end of a few years Burbank found an occasional kernel that had emerged from its covering, and by breeding only these kernels, the chitinous sheath in time became only a remnant at the base of the kernels and finally disappeared altogether. The ears of corn which he produced at the end of eighteen years were equal in every respect to those which the Indians, with their unskilled efforts, had produced after many centuries of patient toil, and which they were cultivating at the time the white man first came to this continent. To the white men are due the superior varieties of corn which are grown to-day.

"During his experiments with teosinte Burbank not only changed the plant into corn, but incidentally created one of the most productive fodder plants on earth, and extended the latitude in which it can be profitably grown nearly or quite 1,000 miles farther north and south. Heretofore, all teosinte had to be raised in southern Florida or some tropical climate, but Burbank's improved varieties, developed as a result of his scientific plant-breeding, will produce, even in the Northern States, fifty times as much fodder as the commonly cultivated teosinte of the South and fifty times the amount of grain.

"Burbank's experiment with teosinte is a striking example of the fact that the plant-breeder, simply by taking the variations which nature gives him, can effect wonderful improvements in her plants, and, by urging nature into new variations through cross-breeding, can create at will an infinite number of new combinations or characteristics from which to select."

## SAVING LIVES BY TEACHING SAFETY

ACCIDENTS TO SCHOOL-CHILDREN may be greatly lessened, if not entirely done away with, by proper school instruction in the principles of safety, and this may even decrease the number of accidents among non-attending children and among adults. This is the conclusion of Dr. E. George Payne, principal of Harris Teachers' College, St. Louis, and chairman of the School Hazards Committee of the National Safety Council, after a study of accidents among children in the various public schools of that city. Dr. Payne gives curves illustrating the sharp decline in coroners' inquests and in automobile accidents since the introduction of safety instruction in 1919, altho both had previously shown an upward trend. Statistics for separate schools show, he believes, that attitude of mind on the part of the children has a much greater effect on the proportion of accidents, which vary greatly from school to school, than has location or environment. This attitude, of course, can be favorably or unfavorably affected by training. Writes Dr. Payne in the *Report of the St. Louis Board of Education for 1920:*

"The conclusion from these statistics is that, on the one hand, in spite of congestion and other unfavorable conditions, proper school instruction will affect favorably, if not eliminate entirely, accidents to school-children and even decrease the number of accidents to those children who are not in school. The instruction will also decrease accidents to adults. On the other hand, these charts show that certain sections of the city have a high record of fatality to children or are 'sore spots' that need education in accident-prevention much more than others. Nineteen schools out of one hundred and twenty-two have more than half of the fatalities, and they show also that there is no definite relation between the number of accident opportunities and the number of fatalities. The obvious need is education in accident-prevention and the provision of additional play space.

"Another point of very great significance must be noted. During the four years covered by these statistics only two deaths resulted to persons of school age going to and from school, and no death occurred on school premises. During the same period approximately four hundred persons, under twenty, were killed by accident in the homes, on the street, and in industry. The serious problem is that of children and adults outside of school influence.

"The very patent conclusion from these data then is that instruction in accident prevention must be real education; it must not be spasmodic or misdirected if it is to be effective. The problem is specifically that of developing controls within the children themselves—*e.g.* habits, attitudes, and ideals—that will carry over into the complex life of the community when persons are unsupervised; when they are left to direct their own energies. This conclusion implies a generally misdirected effort by safety advocates in that they have directed unnecessary energy to the care of school-children coming out of schools and going home from and coming to school. The effort of the schools, the public-safety councils, and directors of safety should be centered upon the problem of the whole population away from school influences. The schools have the finest opportunity and the greatest possibility of effecting favorable results. Can we meet our opportunities?"

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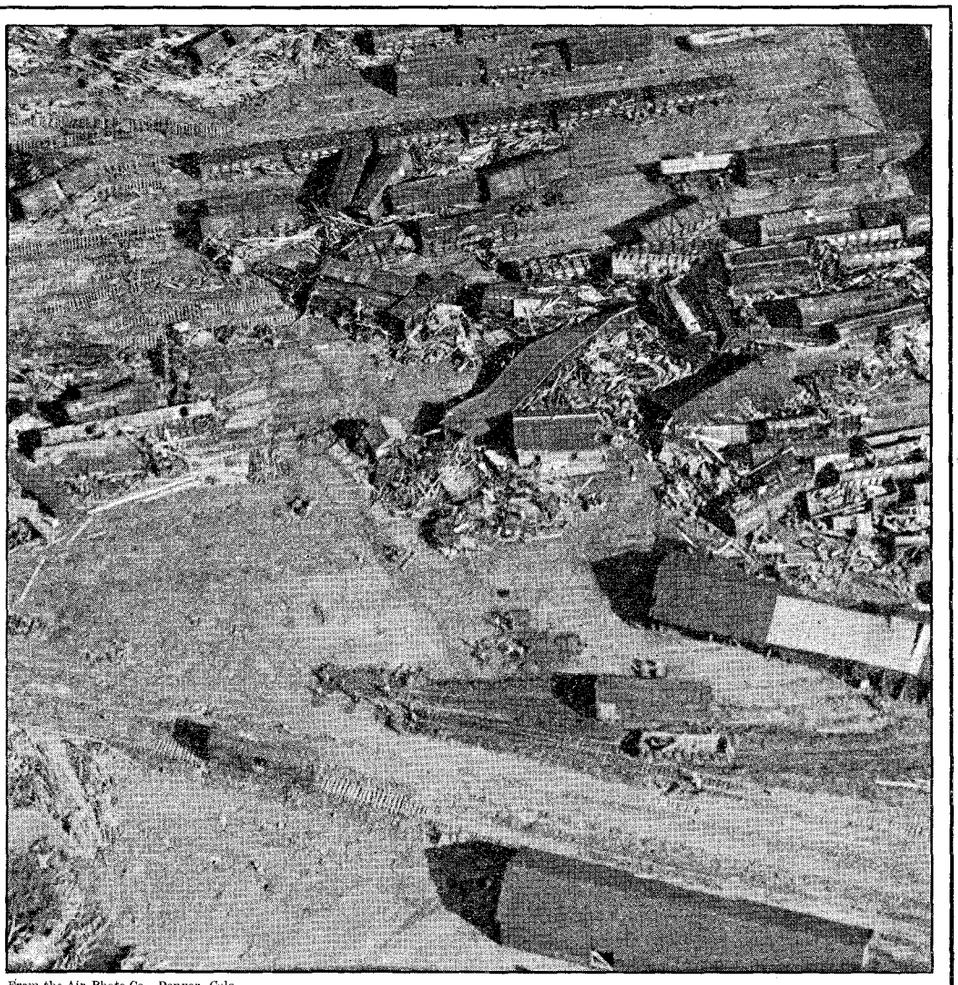
## TOO MANY DAM FAILURES

DAMS ARE NOT STRONG ENOUGH; they fail too frequently. Perhaps the property loss from an occasional failure is not sufficient to warrant putting millions into stouter structures, but how about human lives? Doubtless we must expect lives to be lost, but we should not fail to guard against such loss much more carefully than against loss of dollars and cents. The writer of a leading article in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) believes that engineers will be blamed publicly in this matter and that they should do something about it. The immediate cause of this pronouncement is the disaster at Pueblo, Colo., due largely to the failure of dams. One trouble is, the writer believes, that engineers persist in thinking that the strains on a dam are as calculable as those on a bridge, which, he says, is not the case. The maximum weight on a bridge is easily figured, and the bridge is made stronger than necessary by what is called a "factor of safety." But in the case of a dam there is also a "factor of ignorance," due to our lack of exact knowledge of what may happen to it. We read:



From the Air Photo Co., Denver, Colo.

WHEN THE DAMS FAILED: WRECKAGE IN THE RAILROAD YARDS AT PUEBLO.

"The undeniable fact is that we have in the United States so long a list of dams which have failed under extreme high water that there ought to be a systematic investigation of these cases and comparisons of them with a large number of other cases in which dams have withstood floods. The right kind of study would, we believe, go far toward determining whether or not there are certain fundamental considerations common to these failures, due recognition of which would have avoided catastrophe.

"The editor believes that fundamentals have been overlooked in very many cases—as well among structures which have fortunately survived as among those which have failed. Structural analysis and design are not the fields in which we would first search; nor would we begin with foundations and ground conditions, difficult as are the problems thereof. We think that the very first consideration should be what would happen in case the dam should fail; and if human life is to be endangered the problem will require a different treatment than otherwise.

"It is usually possible to design and build a structure massive enough to withstand any conceivable flood. It is by no means always economic to do so. Paris could be protected against further damage from the River Seine, but it has been stated on apparently good authority that the interest on the cost of such protection would greatly exceed the losses due to the floods, which occur only at long intervals of years. Corresponding cases on smaller scales are numerous. These are economic problems and are to be solved as such. The chances of disaster are to be computed as well as may be; the cost of possible disaster is to be estimated; and out of the possible designs ranging from that affording complete security to the one having a minimum factor of safety, that design is to be chosen which shows the maximum net economy. If innocent parties are subject to injury in case of accident it is only just that they have some guaranty of reimbursement, but that is a matter of law rather than of engineering."

Just how far human life should be safeguarded the editor confesses that neither he nor any other man can say—nor can we measure a life's worth in money. All the computations of economists as to the worth of a man to society, and all the court awards for accidental deaths, are mere ratings in terms of food and shelter, and afford no measure whatever of that which was held dearest and was lost. Yet to make preservation of life our only aim would be to make life not worth preserving; and so we must go on with works which the laws of chance tell us will inevitably cost life while in progress and which in some instances will menace life after completion. Witness most conspicuously the automobile. He goes on:

"The forces acting on bridges are in the main definitely known. Even wind loads are provided for at a maximum exceeded only by tornadoes; and tornadoes and earthquakes are forces against which our designs seldom even pretend to provide. The time may come when they will be given more attention. But the case of the dam is often very different. It is impossible to say how high the water may rise; its possible velocity is a matter of some uncertainty; and the impact with which it may drive débris against the dam is a function of so many elements as to be practically unknown.

"A single dam failure may cost more lives than all the bridge failures of recent times."

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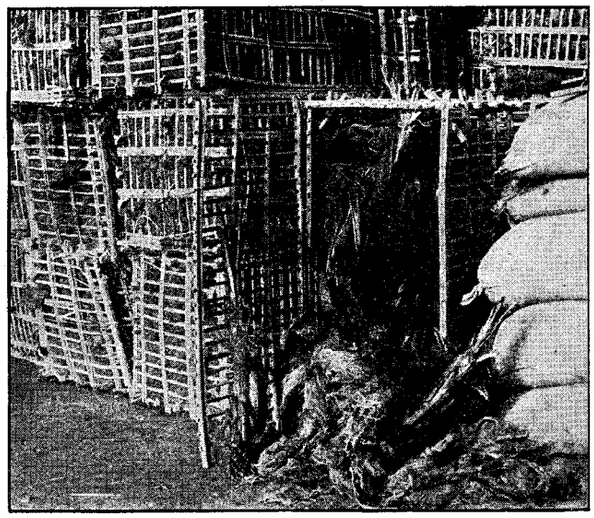
## AMERICAN-GROWN EGYPTIAN DATES

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND SHOOTS from the finest dates of the Nile Valley and the Libyan Desert have been brought to southern California after a search of twenty years by the United States Department of Agriculture. A writer in *Export American Industries* (New York), who terms this search and its successful termination "one of the romances that mark the history of the Department," tells us that these offshoots, mainly from the Saidy, or Wahi, and the Sewi varieties, were shipped from Alexandria to New York by Prof. S. C. Mason, arboriculturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who first discovered their sources in 1913, and are now at the bureau's date garden at Indio, southern California. This is the headquarters for the date work in the Salton Basin, comprising the Coachella Valley north of the Salton Sea and the Imperial Valley on the south, the one region in the United States combining the climatic features necessary to the successful cultivation of the choicest Old-World varieties of dates. The writer proceeds:



THE SAIDY DATE OFFSHOOTS,

Secured by Professor Mason, as they appeared on the dock at New York. They are now growing in California soil.

"For nearly twenty years the Department of Agriculture has been seeking offshoots of a large date known to commerce as the Wahi. These were regarded as the choicest dates obtained in Egypt, ranking next to the famous Deglet Noor of Algeria and Tunis, and with this difference—that while the Deglet Noor produces few offshoots from which young trees can be grown, the Wahi is prolific in this respect, producing from twenty to thirty offshoots in the lifetime of a tree. However, all efforts to find the source from which the Wahi came failed year after year.

"When Professor Mason went to Dakalieh in 1913, the first representative of the United States Department of Agriculture to visit that historic 'inner oasis,' he arrived in the time of the date harvest. When asked about the dates they were sending out in large quantities—for Dakalieh has nearly 200,000 date-palms—his desert host replied: 'This is the one commodity we have for export in all five of these oases. This date packs so well that we can send it on the long journey to the valley.' Professor Mason asked the name.

"'We desert people call it the Saidy,' said the sheik, 'but when these Bedouin traders get over to the valley with it they call it the Wahi.'

"To this friendly sheik was due the discovery of the true name of this valuable variety of date and the whereabouts of a quarter of a million trees in their home in the fastnesses of the Libyan Desert.

"Professor Mason was able to obtain only 108 Saidy offshoots on his expedition in 1913. These, with a very few obtained from an unknown origin a few years previously, were the only sources for the introduction of the variety in the United States up to the time of the recent visit.

"Professor Mason sailed from New York in March, 1920, and landed at Alexandria in April. With an expert Egyptian gardener from the Horticultural Experiment Station at Giza contracts were made in the best localities for 1,000 offshoots of the Sewi date from upper Giza, to be delivered at the horticultural packing-sheds. Another contract was made with a reliable Arab sheik whose friendship had been won on the former journey, at Kharga Oasis, for 1,000 offshoots of the Saidy variety to be placed on the cars of the narrow-gauge branch railway running from the Nile over the plateau to that oasis."

## "BROADCAST" WIRELESS FOR ALL

THE BROADCASTING OF NEWS, music, and sermons by means of the wireless telephone is described in *The Scientific American* (New York) by L. H. Rosenberg. For years, Mr. Rosenberg reminds us, commercial stations have been using the wireless telegraph successfully, and amateurs, experimenting with the art, have spent hours in order to master the wonders of radio and to learn perfectly how to send and receive code messages. But now, he says, there is a new era, and we have radio in a new rôle. No longer is it limited to the expert, for to-day all may enjoy its benefits. Radio telephony has developed to such an extent that one does not need to be an expert to receive the messages of the air. He goes on:

"From many plants all over the United States music and actual talking can be picked up as broadcast from efficient broadcasting radio-telephone stations. One of the most successful of these stations is the experimental broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa. Concerts are given nightly from this station, and they are heard over an area of three million square miles. In this territory there are hundreds of thousands of persons who hear these concerts. The programs for the evenings usually consist, in the main, of phonograph music and national and international news. The great success of this scheme, which is attracting wide attention, is the care taken in the selection of the program. For instance, a careful study has been made of phonograph music. Records which sound exceedingly well when played on the ordinary talking-machine may be entirely unsuited for this character of music. The best records are tenor and contralto solos, and it has been found that instrumental music such as the xylophone, saxophone, the accordion, and the cornet are very clear. The program for each night is carefully considered and a selection is made of instrumental and vocal, classical and popular.

"Not only is phonograph music transmitted from this station, but the sending out of a complete church service is the feature of each Sunday night. In the church and pulpit of the Calvary Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh, are installed several transmitters. These transmitters are connected to a private telephone line which runs to the radio station seven miles from the church. When the choir sings or the rector preaches, these transmitters respond to the sound waves, and the music or sermon, as it may be, is transmitted to East Pittsburgh *via* the telephone line. There it is broadcast by means of the radio apparatus, thus allowing thousands of people to hear the service in their own homes. Think what this means to many people: the invalid, unable to go to church, can enjoy its benefits without leaving his bed or wheel-chair; the farmer, too far from town to go to church, has the service brought to him; and the sick in the hospital are encouraged to get well by the wonderful words of the preacher. It is marvelous, this transmitting of church services by radio. One can almost imagine being in church. The blending music of the sixty men and boys lifted in song and the ring of the deep-set voice of the preacher all make the service seem realistic.

"So many of the innovations with radio have proved successful that the possibilities of the radio broadcasting plan seem unlimited. When Herbert Hoover visited Pittsburgh to tell his story about the starving children in Europe, arrangements were made for sending this appeal broadcast by radio. A special speech was not necessary. Immediately in front of Mr. Hoover at the dinner, held at the Duquesne Club, was a transmitter. It was arranged in such a manner that it was unseen

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by both Mr. Hoover and the audience, but this did not prevent it from working perfectly. Instead of making his plea to one or two hundred men gathered at dinner, Mr. Hoover was able to reach thousands of people who stayed at home listening to their wireless receiving sets."

A short time ago, Mr. Rosenberg goes on to say, Vladmir Karapetoff, professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University, who is also a musician, gave a lecture piano recital at the Westinghouse Club. Altho this event was held in a large hall, the attendance was limited. The music and discussion would have been limited to hundreds if it had not been for the wonder of radio broadcasting. To quote further:

"Besides the transmission of the concert music, the church service, the speech of prominent men, broadcasting of a more material nature is forthcoming. The farmer can receive the crop report at the present time; this is sent from Washington, D. C.; and the tired business man can get the high points of the latest news. When he gets his morning paper, if he lives in the city, he reads more about the happenings given in brief the previous night by radio.

"And let us predict further. When the radio broadcasting has reached a higher stage of development and is more fully utilized, the benefits will be enormous. It will be like a three-ring circus.

"Soon in radio you will be able to get popular music if you desire, or classical music, or church service, or speeches, or crop reports, or news. These will all be sent out at the same time, and it will merely be a question of 'looking in the proper direction' for the reception of your choice. This will be accomplished by transmitting in what is known as 'wave lengths.'

"One wave length will convey one kind of entertainment and another wave length will convey another kind. By a simple adjustment of the receiving apparatus, any wave-length reception may be selected.

"The apparatus necessary to receive this radio broadcasting is exceedingly simple, and can be purchased from a few dollars up, depending on the quality of reception desired and the distance from the broadcasting station.

"The original idea of the necessity of the telephone headset has been bettered, and now, by the addition of a loud-speaking horn to a good set of apparatus, many can hear the broadcasting from the same outfit.

"Altho much has been done with respect to these radio-telephone experiments, in a few years we will wonder that we were ever able to exist without enjoying its many benefits."

Illustrations by courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CAN WE DUPLICATE THIS SCENE? THE SAIDY DATE-PALMS AT HOME,

Growing at the oasis of Dakalieh, in the Libyan Desert, about 200 miles west of Luxor, Egypt.

CALIFORNIA CAN ALREADY BOAST THIS.

Eight-year-old date-tree of the Thoory variety, growing at the government date garden at Indio, Cal. This date is dry and hard when ripe and is of the type much appreciated by the Arabs, but as yet unknown to the American market. At the base of the tree are seen young offshoots, the one to the right being about the proper size to be cut from the tree for planting.

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**SIGNIFICANT SANDWICHES**—Nowadays, says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), there is something convincing about calories. The word no longer is veiled in the mysterious uncertainty that formerly seemed to envelop it before the eyes of a student of medicine. The expression has become associated, even in the popular mind, with the idea of energy, a beneficent factor in human life. He goes on:

"During the war, and long thereafter, the cry for calories came from many parts of the world and helped to give concrete character to the problems of food fuel. Thus, it has come about that the 'substantial' foods and the important meals of the day furnish a reminder of high calory values. Such items of 'extra food' as sweetmeats, the ice-cream soda, the bite between meals, and the omnipresent box of candy are commonly thought of as incidental and relatively insignificant additions to the daily food. This reputation is by no means justified, as appears in numerous studies, particularly those of Benedict. The most recent analyses concern the composition of the American sandwich. Meat sandwiches, such as are commonly sold in this country in public places, average 75 grams in weight and represent approximately 225 calories in fuel value. The familiar Frankfurt variety usually is even richer in energy-yielding food. Salad sandwiches, with their complement of fat-containing mayonnaise, are usually looked on as mere morsels of food, insignificant in the day's supply of sustenance. Yet some of the purchased specimens exhibited a value equivalent to 485 calories—almost a lunch in itself. Such items are far from negligible in nutrition; and, as Benedict remarks, the sandwich taken as extra food is by no means without significance, particularly in cases of obesity. Verily, there is nothing elusive about calories, even between meals."

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# OUR PROPHET UNHONORED IN ART

A PROPHET IS NOT THE ONLY ONE who may be without honor in his own country. So may an artist and sculptor be unhonored and unsung, even tho, in the words of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, he be "the superior of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo in the delineation of various forms of art anatomy." Dr. William Rimmer, of Boston, who died in 1879, is the artist of whom Mr. Borglum writes so enthusiastically under the above title in the New York *Evening Post*. "In sculpture he worked more like Rodin at Rodin's best than any man in modern times," we are told. "Rimmer probably never heard of Rodin; it appears that he never went abroad, yet it is curious that he dealt with form with that strange, intense, plastic quality and that mastery of structural modeling which we see only in Rodin and one or two of his greatest contemporaries." Continues Sculptor Borglum of Sculptor Rimmer:

Illustrations from "The Art Life of William Rimmer," published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

EVENING, OR THE FALL OF DAY.

America's rival to Leonardo da Vinci and Rodin was William Rimmer, whom his countrymen neglected. "He was not seen, not understood," says Gutzon Borglum, "because there was no one to understand him."

"How such a force could have lived in New England and thought, talked, modeled, and painted as he did for a long lifetime (in the memory of many still alive) without recognition is utterly incomprehensible. In so far as his great ability and his great productions affected the civilization of his environment, he might as well have been in Greenland. The truth is that Rimmer was not seen, not understood, because there was no one to understand him.

"What seems more remarkable still is that he is yet unknown. Artists do not know him. Recently at a little dinner I referred to him. My fellow guests were among the ablest of our painters and sculptors. Only one out of six had even heard of him. He is unknown in the schools. I did not learn of him through the regular art channels. I found his book of drawings in the possession of an American lady of the generation of Rimmer. I borrowed it. I lost all interest in the world for a week after my discovery, and grew angry and despaired over a world that knew nothing of it. Later I found that Truman Bartlett had written his life, and that the cellar of the Boston Museum had long been the vault wherein many of his fragments were neglected or lost."

In the sixties and seventies Dr. Rimmer was known in Boston art circles as a remarkable lecturer on art anatomy, Mr. Bartlett says in his book, as the sculptor of several statues and busts, and as a man who had painted much without establishing a reputation as a painter. Yet, Mr. Borglum assures us, "I have seen nothing in the records of art by the great Italian masters (excepting a few works of Da Vinci) that is comparable with Dr. Rimmer's drawings as studies not only of anatomy but of character." This modern sculptor then goes on:

"Unless it be a few of Holbein's and one or two I have seen by Velasquez, there are no drawings extant of the Renaissance, whether in France, Italy, Spain, England, or Holland, that can compare with some ninety pages of work which this remarkable man produced at the request of Mrs. W. A. Tappan, a lady who attended his lectures. . . . . .

"The story runs that this benefactress of humanity asked Dr. Rimmer if he could not or would not make some of these drawings permanent so that the world might have them. He said that he would be glad to do it. She told him that she had a couple of thousand dollars she did not need, and asked him to take the money and do as much as he felt would be right for such a sum. With it he produced these ninety-odd pages, all of which are masterpieces for what they illustrate as well as works of art in character of line and general rendering. Half of them, at least, excel any drawings extant in pure beauty and as masterful demonstrations of knowledge of the human figure. They have a character of truth without exaggeration that is not unlike the Greek. The man is inspired by the same beauty and drama as the Italian Angelo, and in his drawings of hands and feet we feel the influence of the Renaissance masters, but in the form and structure of the figure and its proportion he is Greek."

Of Rimmer's origin very little is known, altho Mr. Borglum says he was the son of a French nobleman who fled that country after the Revolution and came to America. *En route* to the new country, the French refugee married an Irish lass in Liverpool, and it was there that the sculptor was born, in 1816. The father preceded his young wife to America, first landing at Nova Scotia and later going to Boston. Young Rimmer there learned the shoemaking business, studying medicine during his spare time, and appears to have received little art instruction from any one. As Mr. Borglum tells us:

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"He made some decorations, painted some portraits. He carved in granite. His head of St. Stephen is one of the finest bits of real carving in its treatment of granite that I know of. Any one who knows granite, and knows how literally impossible it is to cut it, how the crystals must be crusht and bruised under the powerful blows of heavy tools—literally worn away—will understand what it means to render flesh in granite as Rimmer did in that head of Stephen, and we have it on good authority that it was produced by the artist himself, as is all great work. It was cut directly into the granite without a model. Rimmer produced his sculpture work by a process of drawing, cutting, or scraping away. This makes it all the more amazing that he produced such round, full, sculptural forms.

"He also created the Hamilton statue on Boston Common in granite, which is one of the most stately and dignified single pedestrian statues in America, academic, but noble, and self-contained.

"It has been said that William Rimmer's reputation rests most soundly upon his art anatomy. I believe there can be no disputing this. In the plates of his anatomical drawings we find nearly 900 drawings, not notes or sketches, but master products of a pencil craftsman and works of art of the first order. He begins with the skull; the first chart contains nine drawings, each illustrating a different aspect of the head, beginning with its basic structure, and in the last drawing showing muscular attachments. From this he carries the student through a most exhaustive study of the human head—unquestionably the most marvelous of all created things. Of the eighty-one charts, thirty-one are given to this study of the head, physically, artistically, and psychologically. He deals with primitive and highly developed forms, comparing and emphasizing the characteristics that civilization retains and those called elemental.

"This thoroughness one finds in all Rimmer's activities. A wonderful mind, wonderful visualization, and an imagination which contemplated all that was worth while or great in nature and art."

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**NEWSPAPER BLUNDERS**—The literature of the stage is ample enough, but accurate information concerning it seems to be more uncommon in this field than in almost any other. Mr. W. E. Schultz writes to the New York *Tribune* to show how "gaily" our newspaper press improvised on the subject of "The Beggar's Opera." It is called "A Gay Mix-Up":

"*Sir:*

"I have amused myself this afternoon by searching for more errors of statement regarding one play, Gay's 'The Beggar's Opera,' so recently and so variously in the public linotype. Alas, my communication of June 12 now seems colorless indeed! Behold the latest findings from only a part of my clippings on the subject:

"'The Beggar's Opera' was revived in London in 1919 (Boston *Post*), instead of 1920. It came to America after 'a two years' brilliant run in London' (*Musical Leader*), instead of about seven months. It played in New York for eight weeks (Indianapolis *Star*), instead of a little over four weeks. It was written by Benjamin Gay (Chicago *Tribune*), instead of John. It contains sixty-eight songs (*The Drama*), instead of sixty-nine. Its music is 'a modernized version of old English tunes by Dr. Arne, Pepusch, Handel, and others of their time' (Chicago *American*), instead of old English ballad airs, mainly, of uncertain composition. It contains Handel's march from 'Rinaldo' as a *finale* for the second act (Boston *Post*), instead of close to the beginning of that act. It had a sequel called 'Polly Peachum' (Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*), instead of 'Polly.' This sequel was originally published by Potts, of Dublin (Chicago *News*), instead of Watts, of London. The actress who played the part of *Polly* in 1728 and became the favorite of the town was Mrs. Sallee (London *Bazaar*), instead of Lavinia Fenton. 'Life is a jest,' etc., is 'a felicitous little couplet' from 'The Beggar's Opera' (Detroit *Free Press*), instead of Gay's famous epitaph. Finally, honorable mention should go to the most startling of all the *dramatis bolshevikæ:* 'Among Gay's colleagues were Chesterfield, Pope, Swift, Congreve, Cibber, Steele, and Hazlitt' (Boston *Post*), the last of whom was born nearly fifty years after Gay died.

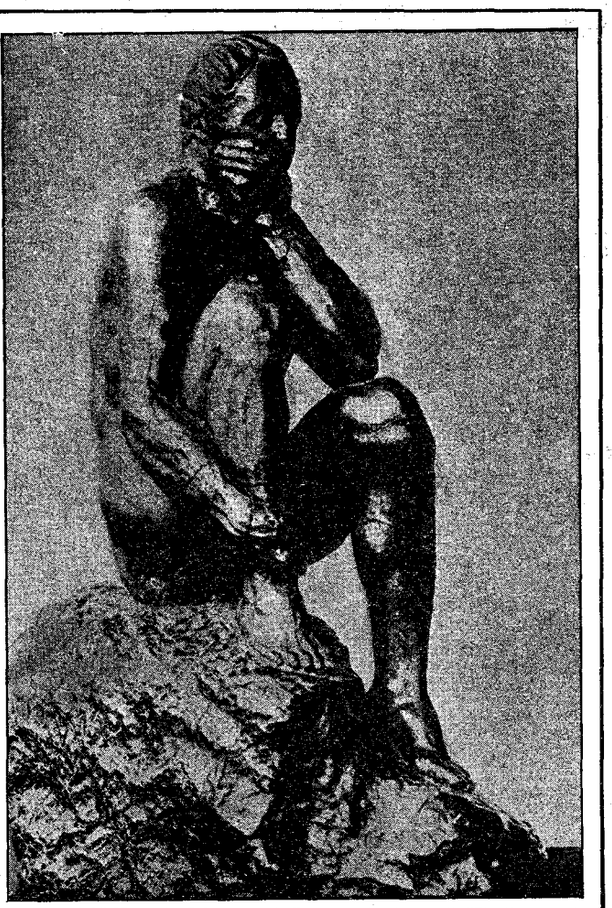
"It was not necessarily my duty to bring these cases to light, for the sake of a good airing, but it is my right of citizenship to inquire, When did the multiplicity of literary blunders become fashionable?

"WILLIAM EBEN SCHULTZ

"Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Mo., June 23, 1921."

## FEARS OF MORE LAUREATES

LET MR. NEIHARDT ENJOY HIS LAURELS, but bring no peer near his throne. In other words, "Save us from more poets laureate" seems to be the considered reflection upon Nebraska's act in honoring her son. We dwelt upon this theme in our issue of May 14, just after the announcement of Mr. Neihardt's honors from the legislature of his State. Since then we have received communications claiming the priority of other similar honors, tho the point to be considered in Mr. Neihardt's case is that an act of the legislature created the office in recognition of distinctly patriotic service in the realm of poetry. From California came the claim that Miss Ina Coolbrith had been awarded less formally the bays; but from California also, in the columns of the San Diego *Union*, comes the injunction that "it isn't necessary, or even advisable, that every other State in America should follow the example of Nebraska." It reads a homily to its own State:



COMPARE IT WITH RODIN'S "THINKER."

This is Dr. Rimmer's "Despair," and is said to reproduce the face of the sculptor's father, a noble French *émigré*.

"We hope that California will not be lured by this siren song of the Loreleis that warble their legislative prairie notes where rolls the turbid Platte and hears more sounds than its own dashings. Let us remember that in the capital city of Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan still holds the prose laureateship and wears the withering chaplet of Nebraskan bays bestowed by an admiring populace when he was but the 'boy orator,' many, many years agone. Sad enough, and ever to be regretted, is California's experience of imitative legislation derived from the Wisconsin statesmanship of Robert La Follette. Why should the burned child cease to fear the fire?

"Then, too, let us not forget that we have already sorrowed deeply as a consequence of undue familiarity with one or two of the Muses. Have we not provoked the ribald gaiety of the nation, derisively persistent, with our 'State song'? Why,

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then, should we clamor for a 'laureate' like that which has been born unto Nebraska? Is it not enough that California is herself a poem of perennial melody and a song of self-praise among all the sweet singers of Israel?

"Nebraska probably has chosen her best poet to wear her laurel; but we have no guaranty that California would choose as wisely. Our poets are legion; many of them are quite bad; but all of them have political influence; and since the laureateship depends on a legislature as devoid of poetic afflatus as a gas-engine, this political influence would be more likely to crown a Tate, a Rowe, or a Pye than to appropriate a stipend and a butt of near-beer in compensation for the genius of a Chaucer, a Wordsworth, or a Tennyson.

"Let us be content with our uncrowned laureates—our Bret Hartes, our Joaquin Millers, our Edwin Markhams, our Louis Robinsons, our Edward Robson Taylors, our Herman Scheffauers, our John Vance Cheneys, our Edward Sills, our Ina Coolbriths, our George Sterlings, and our John McGroartys. Can Nebraska, or even Indiana, call a roll of bards as distinguished as that? We'll tell the world it can not. And, anyway, it isn't the best poet that brings home the laurel crown—usually, as in England, it is some obscure poetaster whose verses are fit only for the albums of legislators' wives and their literary womenfolk; some ready rimester with inspiration always on tap for panegyric of the laureate-makers and banal iambics for 'state occasions.' Let California, therefore, beware of this Nebraska pitfall, lest we forget that our legislature is as likely to confer this honor upon a maker of foolish free verse as upon one whose genius can raise a mortal to the skies or draw an angel down. Let us

> "Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
> The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
> Beware the Nebraska bird, and shun
> The frumious Bandersnatch!"

This must have been designed for a useful purpose lest other Middle-West States be beguiled by the unction of the Grinnell *Review*, felicitating itself on Mr. Neihardt's appointment, when it boldly says that it "may not be altogether an accident" that this recognition of the poet "comes from a Middle-Western State," for—

"There are evidences that the intellectual and artistic center of the nation is shifting westward as surely as is its political and business center. New York still has the publishing-houses and the Metropolitan Opera as well as Wall Street, but few are aware how much of the output of those publishing-houses really emanates from the West."

Wisconsin, too, has doubts of "the ultimate happy result" of creating too many poets laureate. *The State Journal* observes:

"In the case of John G. Neihardt, poet laureate of Nebraska, the choice seems to have been sufficiently good, but one shudders to think of the effect on standards of verse in this country should the ordinary run of legislative taste in rime become regularly entrusted with the selection of such an officer. And think of the lobby of long-haired men and short-haired women that would waylay the legislators to impale them with proofs of poetic perfection! A poet-laureateship at its best seems rather a piece of foolishness, smacking of the sycophancy of courts, which literature has been well done with for several centuries. . . . Poetry in livery is Pegasus with his wings clipt and pastured in a chicken-yard. The true poet is a rebel and by his nature will not suffer to be yoked to the political band-wagon. We congratulate Mr. Neihardt on the honor paid him by his native State, but trust that the incident will not become a precedent."

In order, probably, that it shall not, the New York *World* treats the matter ironically:

"We are living in times of a great prohibitive spur. The spirit and purpose of regulation are in the air all about us. And the general tendency is, in the process of fixing things and fixing them right, to subdue Her Majesty the Sovereign State to the will of His Paternal Highness the Federal Government. Before the example of Nebraska shall be widely followed, it would seem to be prudent to inquire whether among powers still remaining to any State there is that of naming an official bard. And whether that right is likely to be affected by immediate constitutional change."

## HUGE COST OF OUR FREE SCHOOLS

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION has been looked upon as a birthright in the United States. Our system has fostered the belief; but we are rapidly reaching a point when we must ask ourselves if we can really afford it. An English educator declares his country can not; and he questions if we can in the long run. "Probably the people are not aware of the full scope and significance of the wonderful experiment America has launched," are his words, while he admits that Europe has nothing like it. Dr. Charles H. Judd, of Chicago University, writes in *Trained Men* (Scranton) to show that we are not paying the bills of our ambitious scheme. We should be spending $3,000,000,000 a year on education instead of $1,200,000,000. It is true that "legislatures have been passing new laws putting the tax limits at new levels." In Virginia the constitution was modified to admit higher school taxes; in California $30 for each school-child is to be paid out of the State funds; at Washington the House of Representatives has reported favorably a bill to give $100,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to the support of public education. Changes implied by such acts as these were not brought about by the war and the consequent rise in the costs of living. In fact, declares Dr. Judd, "schools were headed in the direction in which they are now going before the war began." And—

"The war merely brought us, a few months sooner than we should otherwise have come, to a recognition of one of the most fundamental facts in our national life—the fact that we are trying to give everybody in this country at public expense a higher education than he could get anywhere else in the world. . . . . .

"There are now in the high schools of this country 2,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the boys and girls of high-school age, and more are coming every year. The boy who expects to take up business goes; the girl who is preparing to be a stenographer goes; there is growing a general tradition that everybody ought to attend high school. It is not difficult to foresee that there will be within a few years a well-established habit on the part of our people which will carry at least half of the people into high schools.

"This sending of many people to high schools is something that Europe in its days of greatest peace and prosperity never dreamed of undertaking. Europe has no free high schools and never has had any. Only those who can afford to pay a tuition ever think of going to a high school in Europe."

In sharp contrast with the practises of Europe is our own, which is here set forth in brief:

"For the last fifty years we have been opening on every hand free public high schools which welcome all comers. In 1870 we had about 500 high schools. In 1880 we had nearly 1,000. At the end of the next ten years, that is, in 1890, we had 2,400, and since that time high schools have been opened up in every hamlet. They have been built in the open country. State laws have been passed making it an obligation for districts either to provide such schools or to pay the tuition of their children in the high school of a neighboring district. To-day we have 13,951 high schools with 81,034 teachers.

"Everywhere there has been unbounded enthusiasm for this program of free public higher education. The war contributed to the enthusiasm. The men in the ranks discovered that their officers had gained their commissions in large measure because of superior training secured in high school and college. The more ambitious men of the line came back thoroughly convinced of the value of an education. The result is a crowding of higher institutions and of high schools.

"Furthermore, the army examinations and tests revealed an unexpected amount of illiteracy, and the country is aroused to the necessity for an even greater emphasis than we have given in the past on general schooling. A greater emphasis on general schooling leads inevitably to a greater demand for higher education."

If this higher education is to be supplied to vast numbers of young people some one will have to pay the bills, so Dr. Judd comes in to trouble this rosy dream:

"It costs between $60 and $70 on the average to give a high-

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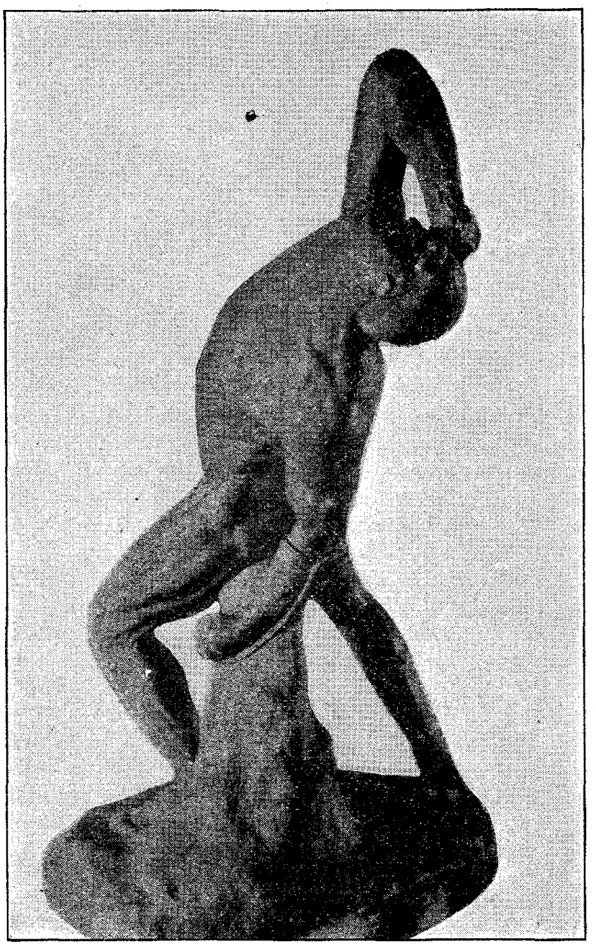
school student his training for a year. In some better-equipped high schools these cost figures are doubled. There is no escaping these facts; for every 100,000 high-school students who get a free education the public has to tax itself six or seven or more millions of dollars. . . . Europe has always been used to taxes much higher than ours, but even so it has never ventured on the enormous expenditure which is involved in maintaining a system including free high schools. It is not at all probable that the American people will give up the enthusiasm which they have cultivated for a general higher education, but it is not clear that they are going to assume with equal enthusiasm the consequences of the policy which they have adopted."

A few of the indirect consequences of our comprehensive system are not always taken into consideration. One is the competition between school and general public needs; money that is required for such public utilities as policing, paving, etc., often cut into the appropriations for schools. Then, too, the spread of education tends to make difficult the servant problem. High-school graduates do not become servants, and the menial labor of the country suffers when immigration is restricted.

Statements similar to the foregoing could be applied to the question of the lower schools. In 1870, so Dr. Judd informs us, the average pupil attended school only 582 days in his whole lifetime. In 1920, the average pupil attends school nearly 1,200 days. The lengthening of schooling is also paralleled by important changes in the equipment of school buildings and by still more significant changes in the training of teachers, and finally, "the expansion of the elementary school and the high school has resulted in the expansion of the college." Dr. Judd goes on to show us that our national enthusiasm for education with its inevitably increased costs have led us face to face with some serious questions. Advocates there are of a policy of retrenchment, that is, a return "to the economical ways of Europe, and giving the common run of humanity a very limited education." Such a policy, it is felt, can assume no more than theoretical importance "so long as our institutions are dominated by the spirit of democracy." Another answer is seen in an appeal to the Federal Treasury, but this is forgetting that these funds eventually come out of the citizens' pockets, and many taxpayers of to-day believe that "the present taxes on property approach the point of becoming confiscatory." Dr. Judd does not pretend to have a solution. He feels it necessary, however, to bring to the people of the United States a clear realization of one of the most far-reaching experiments of our democracy. Dr. Judd continues:

"The question of how this experiment is to be carried forward is, after all, secondary to the more fundamental questions: Is the experiment one to which we really have committed ourselves fully? Up to this time we have gone ahead blindly and without knowledge of the importance of our doings. Now, through a combination of circumstances, but chiefly because natural growth has been going on more rapidly than ever before, progress on the easy road of heedless expansion has been checked. If we go ahead it will have to be with a clear notion of what we are aiming to accomplish.

"It will be no easy task to bring this new lesson in public policy to the country. We have had home rule of such a narrow kind in school matters that we are disposed to resent any outside presentation of truth. Each of us has ideas about what children should do in school and we think of these ideas as valid and as sufficiently comprehensive to require no review by higher authority. We do not want the central government, for example, to encroach on our autonomy in matters educational and we are disposed to resent even governmental information as a first step in the direction of Federal control."



"THE FALLING GLADIATOR."

Dr. Rimmer's subject shows the sculptural trend of the mid-nineteenth century, but in execution is "more like Rodin at Rodin's best than any work of modern times."

When the public at large is convinced that an investigation is needed, Dr. Judd urges the appointment of a Federal commission, or, at least, "a commission of broad, general connections" to make "recommendations as to the best methods of meeting the exacting demands of present and future expansion."

"Up to the present time the public has thought of the discussion of the last two years as dealing with something that is transient and self-correcting. This paper is an effort to turn the attention of the business world to the fundamental fact that the needs of the schools are matters of general public concern."

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**IDEAL SCHOOL HISTORIES**

—Agitation abounds, says the New York *World*, to "make American history safe for Americans." This is throwing into the popular phrase the "dissatisfaction which is exprest in many quarters at the character of instruction in American history which is contained in schoolbooks." *The World* is not rabid, and notes that so far American history "seems to have pretty well survived any assaults, open or covert, which have been made on it":

"Admittedly the school histories supplied to pupils of a former generation when reread by students of an older growth appear to fall short of thoroughness and impartial treatment.

"But who is to write the school history which will satisfy everybody? Is the task to be entrusted to some historian of eminence in a larger field to prepare a summary for school use, or is the choice of the text-book to be left, as of old, to the judgment of local school boards? Would a history certified by a Republican Congress possibly satisfy Democratic parents?

"A perfect compendium of American history for school pupils acceptable to their elders is about as unattainable as perpetual motion. The very disagreement of opinion over the merits of those in use indicates that at least they effect the purpose of inculcating good Americanism."

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# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE ZIONIST SPLIT

"PALESTINE SCORED A VICTORY," we are told, when officers of the American Zionist Organization, refusing to bow to the dictates of the World Zionist Organization in managing the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), resigned their leadership but reaffirmed their love for Zion. The discomfited American faction, headed by Judge Julian W. Mack, had sought a voice in the control of the $100,000,000 Foundation Fund, three-fourths of which is to be raised in this country, but were defeated by a heavy majority at the Cleveland convention of the American Zionist Organization, and even censured by resolution for committing a breach of discipline. In spite of this, the minority took its defeat with sportsmanlike zeal for the welfare of Zionism as a whole, and, in the words of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, its members "are Zionists still." However, there are some Jewish and Gentile papers which believe that the cause of Zionism in America has suffered a serious setback in the loss of its late leaders. The breach, we learn from press reports, was the outcome of a difference of opinion as to how the fund was to be raised and expended. The pro-Weizmann forces, headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, president of the World Zionist Organization, contended that the fund must remain under the control and management of the World Organization, and that it must have the unqualified support of Zionists of all countries. Faults in the charter, it was held, could be remedied at the next International Zionist Congress. Judge Mack and his followers took the stand that "a budget must be set up for Palestine work, and that all expenditures for the upbuilding and development of that country must be in accordance with this budget, which is to be met monthly, and that the World Zionist Organization shall publish, monthly, a statement setting forth receipts and expenditures under this budget." But the majority of the members attending the convention disagreed with this view, and the action of Judge Mack and his followers was regarded as a breach of discipline, which, in the words of a condemnatory resolution, was "fraught with danger" to the integrity of the Zionist cause. The censure was followed by the resignation of Judge Mack, who was president of the Zionist Organization of America; Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and the majority of the others holding official positions in the American association. But, said Judge Mack, as he is quoted in press reports, "this is not a separatist movement. We continue members of the American Zionist Organization."

HE WON HIS FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF ZIONIST FUNDS.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the World Zionist Organization, whose policies of control "are roundly condemned by American leaders."

However, "the incident will strengthen the opposition to Zionism on the part of many Americans of Jewish faith, who have been disposed to regard the United States as a sufficiently good Zion for them and their children," observes the Boston *Transcript*. Furthermore—

"It is not likely that the element who were rebuked and in effect turned out at Cleveland will give up any of the principles that have actuated them. They may rather be expected to seek to make their ideas prevail in the control of the restoration movement, the purpose of which, in the language recently used by Louis Marshall in welcoming Dr. Weizmann in New York, they consider to be to 'build up Palestine not only as a home for homeless Jews, but as a religious, a spiritual, and a cultural center.' It will be observed that the word 'political' is left out of this collocation. If the gentlemen who resigned from the committee at Cleveland do not succeed in reorganizing American Zionism on the basis of their principles, it is hard to see how they can remain in the movement."

The Jews of America, at least, "want no central hierarchy, no imitation of the papacy in Jerusalem or elsewhere," declares the non-Zionist *American Israelite* (Cincinnati). "Educational and cultural projects can safely be left to the Jewish Palestinians themselves, to be established whenever conditions warrant." Money raised in the United States "should be, at least for the present, and probably for many years to come, devoted to providing for the present needs of immigrants and for assisting them in establishing themselves so as to become self-supporting in the shortest possible time." In a similar vein, the New York *American Hebrew* says that American Jews will not contribute $80,000,000—the American quota to the Foundation Fund—"without assurance that it will be safeguarded on the lines they so heroically advocated. Nor will American Jews,

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A FAMILY DRINKING POISON RATHER THAN STARVE.

FAMINE SUFFERERS DRIVEN TO EATING BARK AND LEAVES.

POSTERS BROUGHT HOME THE HORROR TO WELL-FED CHINESE.

especially non-Zionists, contribute toward the 'Chartered Foundation Fund for Palestine' to any great extent at the behest of the European leaders, whose policies have been so roundly condemned by the American leaders who resigned, notwithstanding the fact that these Europeans were upheld by the Zionist delegates at Cleveland."

However, Dr. Weizmann received further evidences of support in a farewell meeting in New York, and he is reported to have taken with him $1,000,000 for his Palestine projects.

## END OF THE CHINESE FAMINE

"CHINA IS FED," runs a welcome message recently flashed under the sea from Peking to New York and over our telegraph-wires to every city and hamlet where China's call for help had received generous response. The brief item is recorded in both the religious and secular press in a spirit of thankfulness that the great famine was stayed before whole provinces were depopulated. "We are glad to complete the record," says the New York *Herald*, "by congratulating the China Famine Fund and its committees and contributors upon the happy ending of their good work. . . . The public has been wearied by drives at its pocket these last few years, but the case of China was desperate and there was a ready response." According to recent dispatches, the prayers of the Chinese in the famine districts to the "Old Man of the Sky" have been answered with rains that have replenished the barren fields, thus insuring the future, and the money contributed by America, by other nations, and by the Chinese themselves has furnished grain to millions who otherwise would have starved before the first green thing sprouted. But the famine has not passed without taking a heavy toll. It has been impossible to obtain exact figures, we are informed, and estimates of the number who died from starvation range from hundreds of thousands to millions. More than 100,000,000 are said to have suffered from lack of food, and about 45,000,000 were in great distress and danger at one time. In March the death-rate was reported to be more than 1,500 a day. Bark, roots, and vegetables usually regarded as uneatable made up the daily diet of millions. When the need was made known in America the China Famine Fund was organized, and to such good effect did it canvass the country that subscriptions totaled $4,374,206, with some small amounts yet to be reported. This sum, in addition to $1,000,000 contributed by the Red Cross, $1,250,000 by various church agencies, and $250,000 by Chinese in this country, makes a national total of $6,874,000. The value of American effort toward relief of the famine, says Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the Fund Committee, in a published statement, "could hardly be overemphasized, both from the point of view of the relief of millions of starving peoples and as an expression of the great sympathy of the United States for a sister nation in trouble." Help flowed in from other nations, too, according to a report in the New York *Times;* "millions were provided by Englishmen, Americans, and others resident in China."

Workers for the China Famine Fund have repeatedly denied charges that China has done nothing for her own. One of them points out that President Hsu Shih Chang set the example of

Illustrations by courtesy of "Asia," New York.

STARVING CHINESE BREAKING STONES FOR BREAD.

By building roadways, famine sufferers earn rations now and provide against future need.

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individual giving with a contribution of $100,000, and among the many who followed his lead was a Shanghai family that gave $500,000. The Government raised a $4,000,000 famine-relief loan and several special taxes were levied. The total Chinese contribution has been estimated at over $17,000,000, worth perhaps half that in American gold.

Not only did China do "its best to meet the situation," continues the relief-worker who presents these facts in the New York *Times*, but the Republic may well look upon the aid from the Occident as a repayment of a debt, not a piece of charity. During the war, China extended appreciable aid to the Allies. In particular—

"When the United War Work Campaign was under way in the United States to raise funds for the various American organizations, it was decided to give Japan and China an opportunity to contribute. China's 'quota' was fixt at $100,000. When her contribution came in, it totaled more than $1,500,000."

No such famine will occur again, if preventive measures now being undertaken can avail. Surplus funds raised in America will be devoted to preventive activity, it is announced. According to the New York *Evening Post*, the American Red Cross early this year was employing 10,000 laborers with destitute families on a million-dollar road, 500 miles long, in Shantung; the Presbyterian-Canadian mission was employing 5,000 on roads in Honan. "If China had an adequate system of railroads and wagon roads, no part of the great diversified agricultural nation would need to fear famine," says *The Post*, adding that—

"The Chinese Government has recognized the necessity of such undertakings and has authorized the construction of two short lines, one for a direct connection between Tientsin and famine-stricken Shansi, one from Chefoo to the Shantung line. But funds for any extensive improvements must come from beyond China's borders, as they have come in the past. In return, the unification of the country by better communications and the enhancement of its prosperity by development of its resources will mean the increased stabilization of the Government."

## HOW MARRIAGE CAN BE SAVED

THE "DAMAGED GOODS" OF DIVORCE, including the separated and their children, are said to have reached the enormous total of 5,585,696 persons in the last twenty years, or about one-twentieth of the total population of the United States. The rapid increase in divorces in this country has been noted recently in these columns. One writer on the subject, Bishop William Hall Moreland, of Sacramento, is not content with denouncing the "divorce poison" as responsible for "the wreckage of homes, the casting adrift of children, the unhappiness of millions of citizens, and the threatening of our moral ideals," or with asking, "Is marriage worth saving?" The Episcopal Bishop goes so far, in an article in the New York *Times*, as to outline five remedies for the situation which, he says, have received the general indorsement of statesmen and students. They are: A Federal marriage and divorce law; delay in the issue of marriage licenses; a divorce proctor; education, and religious influence. We are first of all told why "a uniform divorce law for all States is an imperative necessity":

"At present there are forty-nine different codes attempting to regulate marriage and divorce in the United States. A man may be lawfully married in one State and a bigamist when he crosses the line into another. A woman may be a wife in one State, but, removing to another, she becomes neither maid, wife, nor widow. Children are pronounced born in wedlock or branded as illegitimate by a change of residence. Property rights are imperiled or completely wiped out by a geographical line. Court records in literally thousands of cases, involving domicile, jurisdiction, legality of decrees granted in one State and not recognized in another, illustrate the confusion growing out of our present contradictory codes. The tragedy, heartbreak, domestic ruin created by the situation must be left to the imagination.

"Congress has recognized the need of a uniform Federal law governing bankruptcy, income tax, and matters relating to property. It is inevitable that sooner or later marriage and divorce in the United States will be regulated in like manner."

Getting married is one of the few occasions where a little more of the "law's delays" would be extremely useful, in Bishop Moreland's opinion. Five or ten days' public notice before a license can be issued is a requirement in some States now, it seems, and "ought to be obligatory everywhere."

"Ten days' public notice of intention will expose fraud, give warning to parents and guardians, allow opportunity for the exercise of caution and influence of affectionate counsel, thereby saving many young folk from a lifetime of unhappiness and preventing the wreckage of divorce."

Then, too, "a divorce proctor appointed by the court to expose collusion and perjury has been found effective in several States," the California Bishop next informs us. "In States where the public interest is represented in court by an officer especially appointed, divorces by collusion and perjury are less numerous," he says, "and divorce itself becomes difficult and unpopular."

Since "laws are the expression of enlightened opinion," a sentiment opposed to divorce must be created by education. That is, "education of the people in a realization of the dignity and permanency of the marriage bond is essential if legislation against divorce is to be effective." In particular, as the Bishop continues, there must be teaching of "the true nature and obligations of married life" to counteract the influence of so many of our modern novels and magazine short stories, which "are tainted with an insidious form of free love presented in literary form."

But, after all, "religion is the most important agency in correcting the divorce evil," because:

"It not only rebukes vice and selfishness, holds up virtue, constancy, and faithfulness as first principles of family life, but it furnishes moral strength and personal fortitude to enable the individual suffering from hardship, disappointment, and lost happiness to stand firm and resist temptation.

"The home is God's own institution. Christ elevated marriage to the rank of a sacrament in his Church. Husband and wife are cooperating with the Creator for the future of the race. Therefore are they given grace to bear their common burden. Love, not passion, is the Christian law of the home. Not till passion is transformed into the calm, steady face of love is the will of God fulfilled. . . . . .

"It is greatly to be regretted that, generally speaking, Protestant ministers do not guard the sanctity of the Christian marriage bond as do the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Eastern Orthodox churches. . . . Ministers who marry divorced persons are largely responsible for the magnitude of the divorce evil. Led away by personal sympathy, forgetting or ignoring the great issues at stake, losing sight of the welfare of home, marriage, and country, considering only the two pleading individuals before them, having no ecclesiastical authority to call them to account, and influenced by the prospect of a fee, these freelance ministers make it practically impossible for the Church to bring its united influence to bear upon the problem. The scandal of the situation is that not a single case of divorced persons seeking remarriage, no matter how notorious, filthy, or offensive to American nostrils, has failed to find an obliging Protestant minister to give the blessing of Christ to a union which Christ pronounced adulterous.

"Here is a fruitful field for practical Christian cooperation. When divorced persons are compelled to go in vain from priest to minister, from rectory to parsonage, unable to find a minister willing to bless in Christ's name a union he has forbidden, and finally are compelled to seek a magistrate, Christian marriage will then be recognized as in a class by itself, and the whole conception of marriage will be elevated to a high position in the esteem of the American people."

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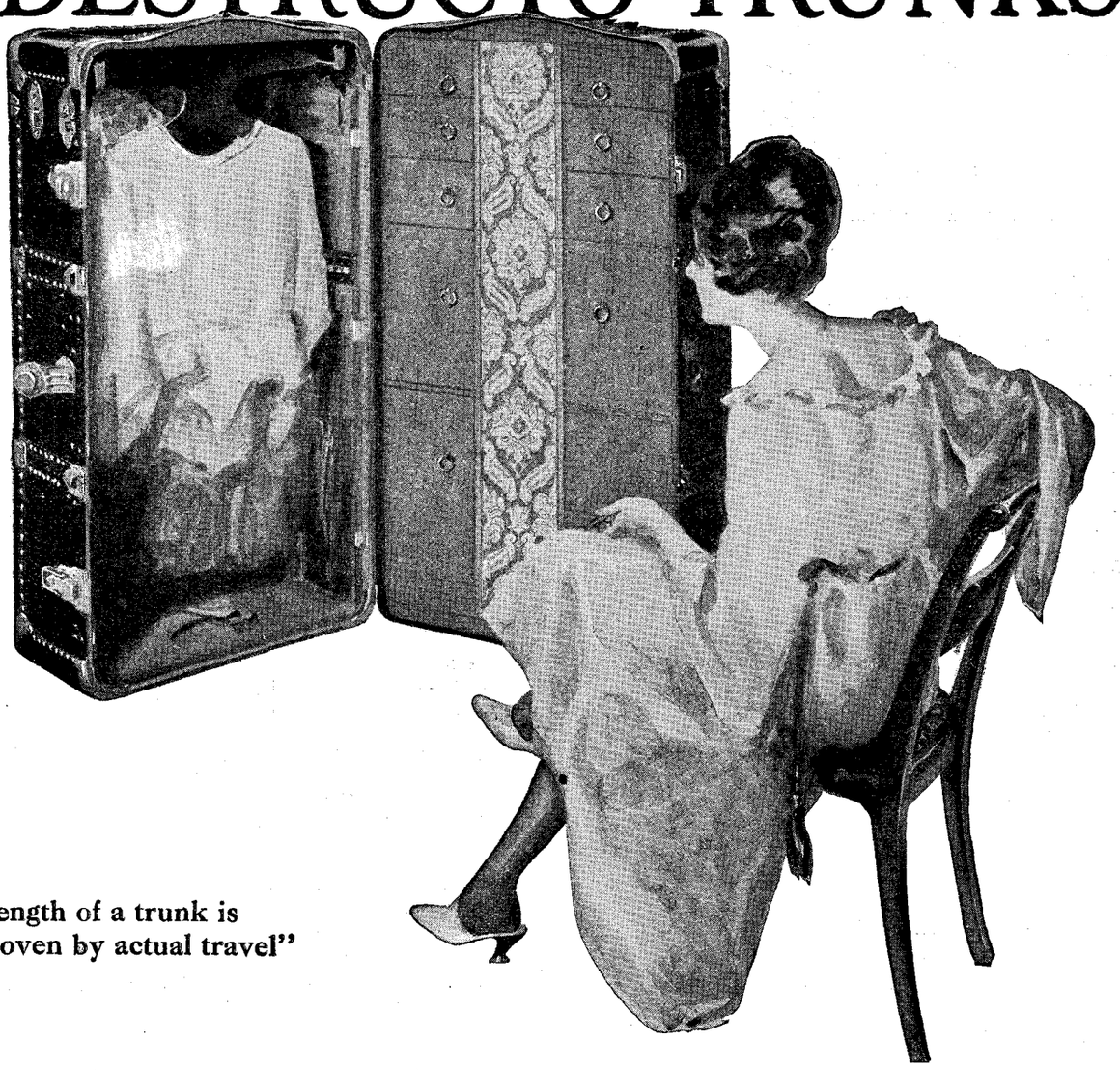
# INDESTRUCTO TRUNKS



"The strength of a trunk is only proven by actual travel"

## *Indestructo protection is actual insurance of Travelability*

Travelability means convenience and protection just as much as it means the ability to stand severe travel-use. The average traveler's wardrobe will cost between $700 and $1000—surely you will not take chances on a trunk that offers less than Indestructo protection.

Indestructo protection is, first of all, an assurance that your belongings will reach the journey's end safely and in perfect order.

This protection is a vital contribution to your travel-comfort; it is secured by including every possible facility for convenient packing and safe transportation.

The indispensable protection is the 5 year insurance policy that provides, "If your Indestructo Trunk fails to stand the actual travel of five years, send it to Mishawaka, and the factory will repair it or give you a new one free."

Indestructo conveniences are freely admitted by more than a hundred thousand satisfied Indestructo owners; we have combined their experiences in a book—"Householding in an Indestructo Trunk."

Send for it if you would know the tricks of the experienced traveler—how to pack georgette dresses—sequin-trimmed evening frocks—sweaters—organdie waists—what to do with that extra pair of shoes—how to pack hats—or the way to keep suit sleeves and shoulders from losing their shape.

Better still, go to the Indestructo dealer where you live—he will give you the book free—he will show you why an Indestructo is easy to pack—why it has its remarkable excess capacity—why it is the only safe trunk to buy or to travel with—why you should say to yourself, "The next trunk I buy will be an Indestructo."

*Built by* THE INDESTRUCTO TRUNK MAKERS, Mishawaka, Indiana

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# CURRENT POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.*

EXPANDING Keats's line, "Thou wast not born for death," Mrs Meynell, in the London *Mercury* (June), sings with a wistful melancholy that can scarcely be approached:

### THE POET TO THE BIRDS

By Alice Meynell

You bid me hold my peace,
  Or so I think, you birds; you'll not forgive
My kill-joy song that makes the wild song cease,
  Silent or fugitive.

Yon thrush stopt in mid-phrase
  At my mere footfall; and a longer note
Took wing and fled afield, and went its ways
  Within the blackbird's throat.

Hereditary song,
  Illyrian lark and Paduan nightingale,
Is yours, unchangeable the ages long;
  Assyria heard your tale;

Therefore you do not die.
  But single, local, lonely, mortal, new,
Unlike, and thus like all my race, am I,
  Preluding my adieu.

My human song must be
  My human thought. Be patient till 'tis done.
I shall not ever hold my peace; for me
  There is no peace but one.

WAS it Mark Twain's ribaldry that spoke of the "boresome" occupations of heaven? It seems that theology has found it difficult to picture delights to our human sense that will compensate for the loss of all earthly ones. This thought is in a *North American Review* poem:

### THERE SHALL BE NO MORE SEA

By Anne Atwood Dodge

There shall be no more sea!
Then presently
We shall turn listless eyes
On Paradise,
And carelessly behold
Jasper and beaten gold.
Aimlessly up and down
The streets of God's tall town
That was not built by hands,
Throughout untroubled lands
Where glassy rivers flow,
Our restless feet will go;
And to the crystal walls,
Whence the sight falls
And falters in the bright
Incredible light,
We shall come wistfully
Straining our eyes to see,
Wonderfully small and far,
Our sea-enameled star.

How shall we sing
God's praises, wearying
For the wind and the fog and the brave
Thunder of wave upon wave,
*For salt upon our lips*
And the excellent beauty of ships,
For sound and sight
Of all our old delight?

God, whom our fathers wrought
Out of their travailing thought,
Deal with us generously—
Give us our sea!

HERE is the same thing contemporaneously in *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London), only the sufferer represents a humbler walk in life:

### KIPPS

By Humbert Wolfe

Don't flash your bull's-eye on me. I'm all right.
I shan't do nothing wrong—nor I'm not lost
Nor drunk. You've seen me 'ere before at night?
Quite likely! Well, who am I? I'm a ghost.

Haunting? Well, 'ardly (Hardly I should say).
But as to bein' dead, well, who'll deny
He'll not come back again, not Folkestone way—
Art Kipps—the shop assistant—who was I?

You'd 'ardly guess how lonely Heaven can be,
Constable—for a chap who has no use
For all this business of immortality
And those dark trees in the long avenues!

It's like a church—only this difference:
The saints 'as left the windows, and the bells
Are always ringing, and you've got the sense
*That all you see and 'ear means something else.*

I'm puzzled in Heaven. See? I am. It's not
What I've been used to. Makes me want to
  come—
Badly—to see poor Buggins and his lot
Tidying up the old Emporium.

*I've thought of them when swells with some great*
  name
'Ave spoken to me—not that they are proud,
But swells and me can never be the same;
I want to be along of my old crowd.

My sort don't suit with immortality.
It hurts, does living after death—it's wrong—
I want to rest with other chaps like me—
Must you be going? Well, ole chap—so long.

SINCE psychoanalysis took possession of all the illuminati it has doubtless seemed another primrose path to the uninitiated. The *London Mercury* (June), prepares the unwary for what they are to find in its pursuits:

### ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

By Barrington Gates

I am, they say, a darkling pool
Where huge and cunning lurks a fool
Childish and monstrous, untaught of time;
Still wallowing in primeval slime.
All powerful he with fang and claw
To fill his red capacious maw,
And not a thousand thousand years
Have eased his belly, stilled his fears.
*But ever with dim consuming fire*
Swirl the slow eddies of desire
About his sprawling limbs, and lull
The torments of his brutish skull.
He is most merciless, lone, and proud,
There in the scaly darkness bow'd,
And sleeps, and eats, and lusts, and cries,
And never lives, and never dies.

Nay, but above this stagnant night
The lovely highways of the light
Sweep on with winds and dawning flowers
And stoop to touch its midnight hours.
If I am he, I'm also one
With all that's brave beneath the sun,
With lovers' singing, and tall great trees,
And the white glory of morning seas.
What of this silence, so there stay
Child's laughter to the end of day?
And what of dark, if on the hill
Eve is a burning opal still?

THE Far West of our land has had many devotees among adventurous Englishmen, some of whom have left their stones of memory in place-names. The Denver *Times* calls up the history of one of the early wayfarers whose record is preserved in the following note: From Manitou this week came word that Ruxton Creek was booming. The annals of the West hold few tales more vivid, heroic, tragic than that of an intrepid and long-forgotten English boy, Lieut. George Frederick Ruxton, of her Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment. Ruxton became an adventurer at seventeen, and at twenty-eight, the time of his pitiful death in St. Louis in 1848, had become intimate with practically all of frontier America, Mexico, and much of Africa. Just before his last fatal trip to America, he wrote: "My movements are uncertain, for I am trying to get up a yacht voyage to Borneo and the Indian archipelago; have volunteered to Government to explore Central Africa, and the Aborigines Protection Society wish me to go out to Canada to organize the Indian tribes; while, for my own part and inclination, I wish to go to all parts of the world at once." He particularly loved the South Park country of Colorado.

### RUXTON CREEK

By Thomas Hornsby Ferril

Alone through dusk he sat—
Safe in Bayou Salade above the Platte,
Safe from the rumbling dust to Santa Fé,
Cool in the woven spruce that curtained day,
While good Panchito browsed along the sage
Beyond the picket-fire; it was an age
For picket-fires.
Broiled beaver-tail was good,
Better than dripping hump-ribs—cedar-wood
Was sweet in flapping, snapping, crackling
  bright—
Alone, the boy, Bayou Salade, and Night.

And much was in the fire: green Sandhurst,
  cricket—

(What would Panchito think of Sandhurst cricket,
Or Euclid, Covent Garden, polka-dancers?)
Panchito would not mind Diego's lancers,
For there was fine hot galloping in Spain,
Good fun, those civil wars, to come again!
And more was in the fire: How might he seek
A trail through Africa to Mozambique,
Or track from Liverpool to Borneo,
Or down through Canada to Mexico?

An idle hand crept through his hunting vest,
Where Isabella's cross had touched his breast,
And Drake, and Cook, and Raleigh stood around
Till he was sound asleep upon the ground,
And stars swept up in royal gallopade,
And night was purple in Bayou Salade.

Shout, little stream, burst into racing flame,
For in you burns the spirit of a name,
Sweep till the seven seas have felt your foam,
Thunder on every shore. The world is home.

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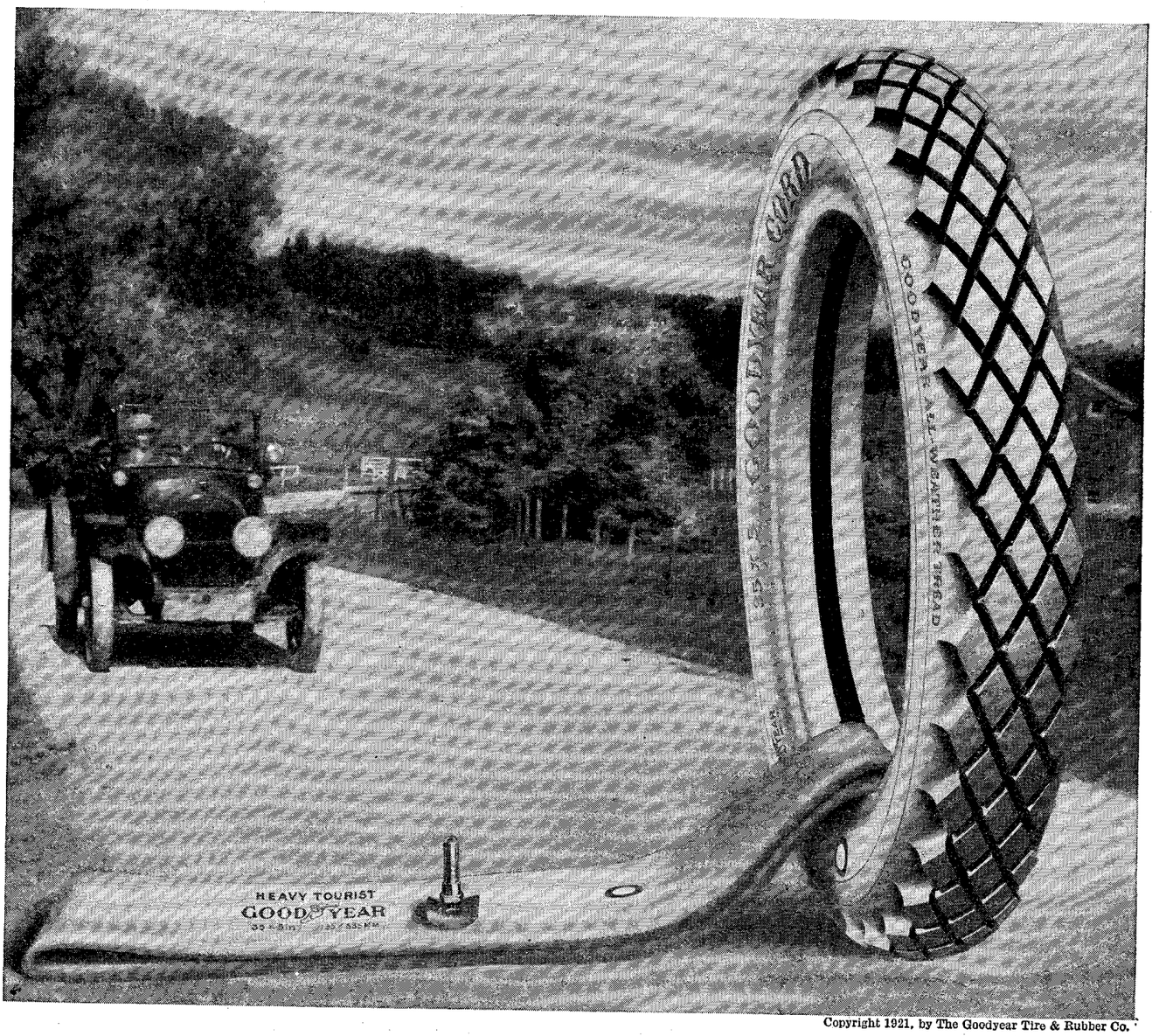
# GOODYEAR

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# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

Courtesy of "Harper's Bazar."

ONE ARTIST'S IDEA OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO SOCIETY.

Distances between couples have decreased, it appears from these drawings of contrasted social epochs, and the old custom of "permitting the women to withdraw" while the men finished their wine is apparently no longer observed.

## TO-DAY'S MORALS AND MANNERS—THE SIDE OF "THE GIRLS"

"DO YOU NOT THINK it is time one of the girls expressed an opinion upon the subject of clothes and morals which is so stirring the world?" So asks a correspondent, speaking for many others of the same mind, all of whose letters appeared in that "heavy mail" which followed THE DIGEST'S recent long article headed "Is the Younger Generation in Peril?" This article, it may be remembered, supplemented by one entitled "The Religious Press on Youthful Morals," presented opinions from representative clergymen, college presidents and deans, religious editors, newspaper editors, and the student editors of college publications. Such writers, of course, might come under the general head of "specialists" on the subject, but their expert opinions, it appears, have not appealed to some of "the girls" under discussion. Thus, Mrs. H. Fletcher Brown, of Wilmington, Del., who explains that she is "'one of the girls' in the forties, who has struggled through all the difficulties of the past styles," objects to specialist opinion in general on the ground that it so often contradicts itself, even when it doesn't find difficulties where none exist. "Give the girls a chance to speak for themselves," she demands, and proceeds with this attack on the specialist in general:

If you feel perfectly well, and happen to run into a nose specialist, he will probably find what to him are glaring defects, while to you your nose seems a perfectly good nose and has served you comfortably and happily for many years. If, however, you take his advice and allow him to cut your nose all up to suit his own ideas, the chances are it will be a nuisance to you for the rest of your life, and the next specialist whose victim you will be will be a nerve specialist. Each of these specialists is looking for perfection in the machinery of his own department, while the supervisor of all the departments—namely, the owner of the nose—has to use all the machinery of all his departments together and can not live for his nose alone. Furthermore, if you go to a dozen nose specialists, the chances are that each one will consider his predecessor a bungling fool any way and will assure you that something quite different should be done.

Do, then, she urges, "take a look at the subject of clothes and morals from the standpoint of one of the girls who has to live with the clothes and morals that all these clergymen, school teachers, newspaper writers, and legislators seem about to dictate." "When I was a *young* girl," she goes on,

I walked and skated and played tennis and coasted, and climbed stairs and mountains and in and out of rowboats and sailboats, and gardened and chickened and stabled, and swept and dusted, and did all imaginable things that girls of various ages did during the period of the heel-to-ankle, modestly full, and full skirts. Let me say that I suffered much physical and mental misery by reason of stumbling around into torn braids and hems, and also by reason of wet ankles, due to the length and fulness of the confounded skirt getting underfoot and dipping into all the dirt and water in the world, not to mention time spent in repairs and original manufacture. Skirts can't be too short for me, now that at this age I am climbing in and out of automobiles, and gardening in the mud, and playing golf in all weathers.

I am reminded of the remark of the conductor of a Fifth Avenue bus, who was waiting, more or less patiently, for a lady to come modestly down from the top on a windy day, while traffic was held up behind.

"Come right on down, lady," he said in a bored voice; "legs ain't no treat to me!"

Legs ain't no treat to anybody any more, thanks be, and we girls can go on about our business with our minds undistracted from the business of the moment by the petty details of our clothes.

Think of the ease of laundering the simple modern clothes, suggests Mrs. Brown, and the time saved in fitting. Manufacturers turn out gowns in sizes by the gross, and almost any

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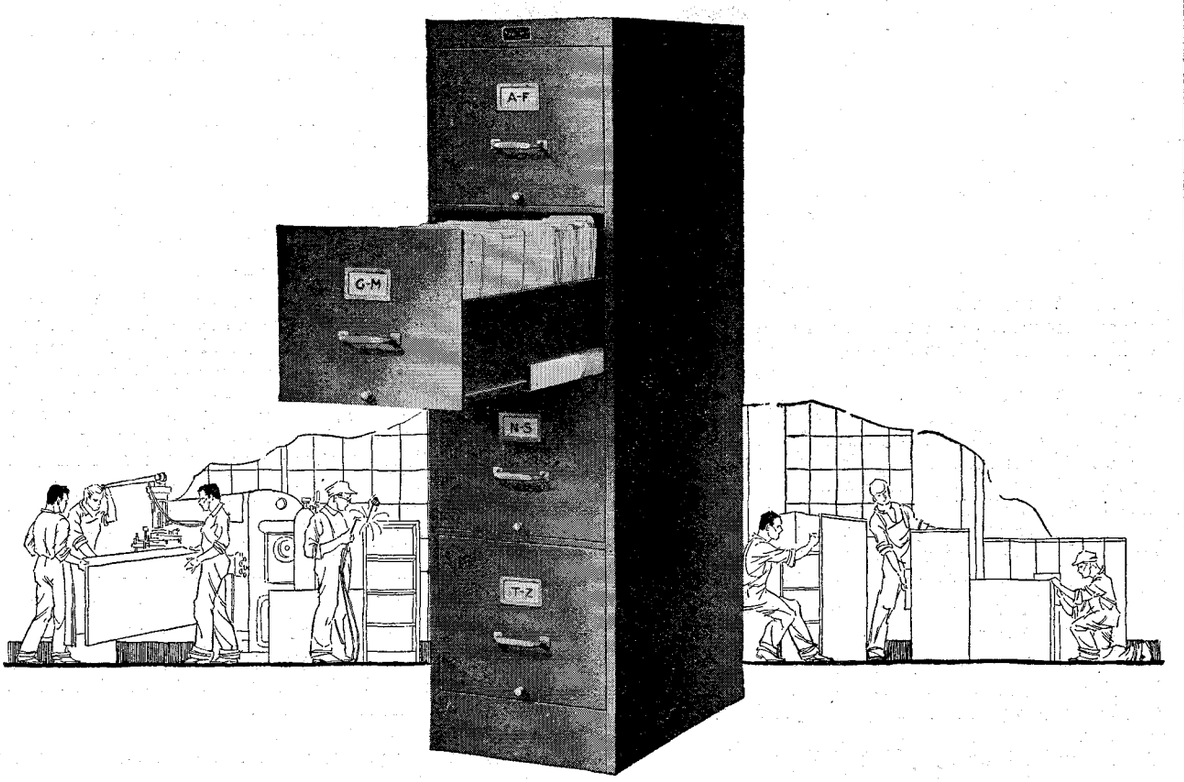


# Test Your File *Before* You Buy!

PRICE competition benefits the buyer only when it develops strict economies in production and distribution methods. When it breeds skimped workmanship and materials the buyer pays dearly at the lowest price.

All filing cabinets look pretty much alike when new, but service soon discloses many differences.

*Make a few simple tests on your next purchase.* Open the drawer and peer into the case for open joints, shake the case for looseness in fabrication, listen to the drawer action, press against the walls to test the rigidity and gauge of steel.

Such simple tests quickly prove Van Dorn sturdy thoroughness of construction. You'll find, too, that the prices of Van Dorn Files are but little more than the obviously cheaper built files. That "little more" is *your protection.*

Van Dorn employs the facilities of a mammoth, modern plant, backed by their long years of practical experience, to build a file as economically as possible Never a skimped product.

*Catalog and name of your nearest dealer upon request*

**THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS COMPANY**
*"Mastercraftsmanship-in-Steel"*
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**Van Dorn** WELDED STEEL LETTER FILES

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figure can wear them with little or no alteration. "As to the rest of our clothes," she goes on:

Take the corset, for instance. I wonder how long any of the men would stand one of them, with bones digging in and garters pulling at every move. No wonder the modern athletic girl wants them off. As to high-heeled shoes, I am not a physician, but I observe that most of the women of former generations have suffered with just as much foot misery as we of this.

As to the exaggeration of any of the styles, both old and new, that has always been. High and low necks, ruffs and ruffles, bustles and trains and jewels have always been exaggerated by a certain class, particularly by those persons to whom possession of these things is new. People always attach an unnatural importance to the things of which they have never had enough. They have not had them long enough to learn what a nuisance they are. That is why, in these days of many new fortunes and large salaries we see such a display of clothes and jewels in public. It will be noted that the people who have been accustomed to these things for generations attach little importance to them, except for association. This class of people are the ones who, as a rule, wear the simplest and plainest clothes. Class! Yes, there are classes, and there always will be. There will always be people who prefer pink to blue, and these make two classes. Then there are the people who prefer the smell of violets to the smell of onions, and these make two more classes. Then there are the people who prefer clean faces to dirty ones, and the people who prefer smooth linen to rumpled linen, and some who prefer no linen at all; and the people who prefer talking to working, and those who prefer working to talking, and those who prefer the songs of human beings to the song of birds, and those who prefer to work out their own destinies and salvation rather than to have some one else hand them out all planned and cut by a pattern.

In this last group you have all young people of any age or station or sex.

Don't antagonize them by railing at them and laying down the law. Educate them and tell them facts. Train their minds to work out conclusions and they will save themselves. The other day I pointed out a dirty, shambling, shiftless-looking man of about forty years of age to a young girl who was with me. "Do you see that man, my dear?" "Ugh! Yes," she said. "Isn't he horrid?" I said, "Yes, but he probably was a nice-looking, pink-cheeked, attractive boy not so many years ago. How would you like to have that man, or one like him, sidle up to you some day in the future, when you are a handsome matron like me (!), with a pretty, frisky daughter like you, and hear him whisper: 'Say, Mary, do you remember how we used to spoon and kiss in the automobile in the dark corner of the park summer nights? Do you remember how one night I kissed you all across your face? Some fancy little armful, I'll say you were!' How would you like to hear him say that to-day to your mother?"

If you could have seen that girl's face! "Oh, how perfectly awful!" she shuddered. "I never thought of that."

The young people pride themselves on their frankness and their boldness in calling a spade a spade. All right, let them have it. Tell them the ugly facts and show them the beauties of refinement. Anybody would choose a pleasant, sunshiny, clean path to walk in rather than a dirty, muddy, squalid one.

Our young people are all right, folks, take it from me. I'm one of them. You just hustle along with us instead of standing still in the road and roaring our faults at us.

A correspondent in Pine Bluff, Ark., who signs herself "Very Respectfully, One Girl," begins with a complaint, similar to Mrs. Brown's, that "the ministers, the college professors, and even the young college men of the country" have been permitted to "sit in judgment upon our manners, morals, and style of dress," while the girls have not had an opportunity to say a word in their own behalf. "It is a question that should be taken up with the girls of the country," she insists, "the real girl; the girl who takes an interest in her studies; in athletics; likes to dance; enjoys life; and likes to have friends of the opposite sex." There is also the case of the girl in business, "who earns her own living and is constantly thrown with men of all kinds and descriptions." Ask some of these girls, she continues,

What kind of a time they would have at a dance now if they wore dresses that were seven inches from the floor, had Dutch necks and elbow sleeves, and insisted on dancing the old-fashioned dances? Have you any idea what the answer would be?

Why should men be permitted to tell us how to dress? Why should women always have to protect their "feelings"? Why are not men made to control these "feelings" just as women are? Why should the fact that a girl has legs arouse the wrong kind of impulses in a man? Does he think we travel on wheels? We are mere human beings, but we have just as much feelings as men do, and we can be just as emotional, but we have been taught to control these feelings because they are wrong; but men have always let their feelings control them, and now they blame it on women.

And so, Mr. Editor, let the men of the world show by their choice that they prefer nice, modest girls who are capable of doing something besides dancing cheek dances and shimmying —and then, and only then, will girls give up their present manners and morals.

There are still lovely girls who wear their dresses seven inches from the ground, and who would not appear in an extreme *décolleté*, but, my dear sir, these girls go to the "movies" with their mothers or brothers, and their holidays are spent entertaining the neighborhood children or with girl friends. How many young men are there in the country to-day who live up to even part of the standard they have set for us? Let the young men of the country tell us why it is they rush the girl who arouses their emotions and let the sensible girl be a wall-flower.

I am a girl, and I like to have a good time and have friends among the opposite sex, and I do not think that the moral crusade should be waged entirely against the girls and their style of dress. I am making this an anonymous contribution because my name would mean nothing to you and could have no effect one way or the other. I am simply a working girl in a small town, and you may think that I am presumptuous in putting my opinion against that of college professors, but I am sure you will agree that girls have a right to tell their side of this question, since it concerns them.

Another strong presentation of the girl's view of the whole matter comes, by proxy, in the letter of a father of six daughters, who was inspired by THE DIGEST's article to consult his girls on the matter of modern morals, manners, styles, and dances. The writer, Mr. S. Sutton, of Jacksonville, Fla., identifies himself as a man "fifty-one years old and a reader of your very ordinary journal for twenty years of an energetic life, mostly devoted to 'raising,' in cooperation with a devoted but possibly mistaken mother, six girl children—daughters, you might say." He presents as follows his point of view, "plus a little experience":

Two of our girls are high-school graduates this year; this ends their public schooling; their mother says they are competent civilized cooks and could qualify as a gentleman's housekeeper, keeping the house "neat and tidy." The others range down in years, but all are "normal."

I asked them into my smoky study to consider the leading article in your serious weekly endeavor to steady the vacillating, willing, but untrained world, and just as a matter of curiosity to hear the opinion of a real representative of a decent, informed girl of a representative American family on the *ipse dixit* of an ill-informed clergy.

To come to the point, thus sayeth the young girl, graduate or otherwise:

"From the beginning of the History of Men were there not women who forgot their mothers?"

"Are the women whom you love, wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, aunts, cousins, nice, kindly, forbearing, helpful good comrades, or wide-eyed hoidens dancing in the market-places?"

"Do they not, your women, exalt your name every day in activities that in the hard endeavors of your daily battle in commerce you have no time even to note? Aren't most of them as good as yours?"

"And, daddy, do we please you? Are we nice girls, trying to help but not knowing very much and showing ourselves to our mother before we go out to any public entertainment?"

These girls said that and more, and I gathered them together on my lap and I said:

"Magazines must be printed, interest must be maintained to secure circulation, sometimes real interest is back of published statements, but, my dears, so long as you remain the sensible, good, representative, unspoiled daughters of an understanding American daddy, who loves, understands, and adores you, you may wear any costume that you fancy."

In the same mail with this encouraging view, a correspondent informs us that the girls and boys who attend the high-school

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# The Skilled and Loving Touch

The picture mind has full play at Color-Printing Headquarters. For it gives expression to thoughtfulness in creating designs which have a work to do. The skilled and loving touch is the contribution of fixed and accurate knowledge. It is the source of a flowing stream of comely and useful products, made to sell other products.

Out of the artist's inspiration, come labels, inviting sturdy folding boxes; and wrappers for almost every known commodity. They are of marked beauty and fitness. They are printed in millions in some cases and in runs of a few thousand in others. Early training made us at home with small orders, which we never outgrew.

Another vehicle for the expression of the artist-mind is the making of selling aids and advertising helps. Advertisers who use our color cutouts and window trims, posters and store cards, get good results from them, because they are simple, highly graphic and forceful in appeal. Like all of our work, they cost only a fair sum, and no more.

Again the painter-designer is expressed in first-rate magazine and catalog covers, or inserts illustrating merchandise of any kind. This with rare fidelity to the originals. Our patented process for reproducing fabrics makes the duplicate as real, to the eye, as the original. It saves thousands of yards of goods to be converted and sold.

Calendars—things of happy concept, we make for concerns of high standing and with appreciation of true pictorial worth. The subjects are the work of artists who wear the spurs of achievement. The process of perpetuating their works is unique and the printing is so good that pride goes with every shipment. Results must parallel ideals.

We invent trade-names and design trademarks. We search titles of old ones. Our trademark bureau contains 730,000 trademarks registered and unregistered. Without charge, our customers may quickly ascertain whether or not any contemplated device can be registered, at a saving of time, money, and often troublesome and costly litigation.

THE UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.

Cincinnati, Baltimore, Brooklyn

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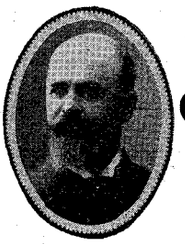
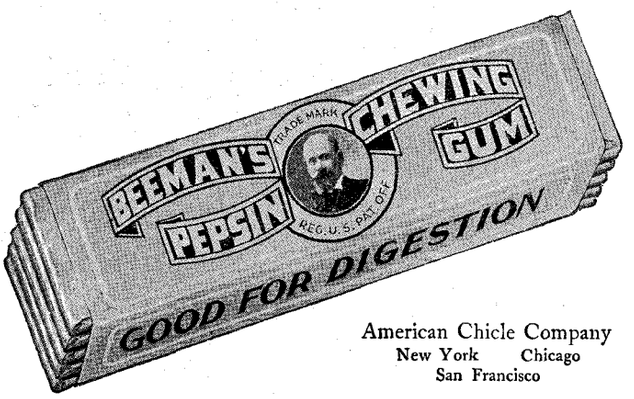
BEEMAN'S
ORIGINAL PEPSIN CHEWING GUM



# Business Efficiency and Good Digestion

Many a man is a failure because of his petulant, fault-finding manner. To his associates his faults are attributable to a bad disposition. In reality his trouble may be wholly due to bad digestion.

If such a man will pay strict attention to his diet and chew Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum for ten minutes after each meal, he will find it will help him maintain good digestion.




American Chicle Company
New York Chicago
San Francisco

CHICLE

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

dances in one of the small cities near New York are not allowed to return, if they leave the hall in the course of the evening. The reason for this ruling is as simple as it is disturbing. Many of the dancers, whose average age is put at sixteen years, came to the dances with liquor in their motor-cars, and it was almost found necessary, for a while, to discontinue the dances altogether, so common was the habit of drinking between dances.

In districts where the Jewish population is predominant, however, as previously noted by THE DIGEST, most of the Jewish organizations do not seem to be seriously alarmed. "There is a reason for this," writes Mollie Walkow, of Wichita, Kans., who describes herself as "a young high-school girl who is very fond of dancing." "A Jewish girl is rarely seen out at night with a young man before she is of proper age. She is given just the necessary liberty and no more. Her mother explains to her why she can not do certain things, and the girl has a dear friend to answer her questions and give her advice." She argues further:

It is true that things have gone to the extreme, but why blame the young folks? They do not deserve all the blame, and it is not fair to give it to them entirely.

Where are the mothers? Why don't the mothers take care of their daughters as the mothers of olden times did? Why are girls allowed to go out at night before the proper age and without chaperones? Girls fourteen and fifteen years of age go out at night with young men and do not have to give an account of themselves at home. Whose fault is it? If these girls had been taught differently this would not happen. How many Christian mothers are there nowadays to whom a growing girl can speak her heart and get good sound advice? There are not many. Instead of "hitting" the clothes and dances, why don't some of the ministers and churches try to reform some of the homes? If a girl is brought up properly she will act properly. Her home life is the greatest factor in her mental development.

I do not blame the mothers entirely, because some of them can not help themselves, but some mothers can help it, and they can be "chummy" with their daughters and explain things before the girls get uncontrollable.

Nine girls, members of a modern history class in a Seattle high school, object to "a majority of the opinions expressed" in the former articles on the ground that these opinions were "extreme." The boys in their class, they say, are "perfectly respectable," yet THE DIGEST'S articles "raised disgusting comment," and the girls "believe it wiser to let well enough alone than to make matters worse by giving the few extremes so much of the notoriety which they desire."

Another correspondent, the mother of a growing girl, Mrs. M. A. Stone, does not agree that all the young men of to-day are "perfectly respectable" or entirely blame-

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less in the matter. "Personally," she writes, "I think folks are barking up the wrong tree. Set about cleaning house in the masculine mind and these other things will take care of themselves." And even if there are extremes in modern dress—

"The short, not too narrow skirt and the throat freed from the stiff, uncomfortable collar are a decided improvement in woman's dress. Do you remember the old-fashioned riding-habit for woman, which hampered her movements and endangered her life, and do you remember the cry that went up when she ventured out in riding-breeches and decided she would ride astride? Has the devil claimed any more in consequence? Men ride beside her in the field to-day without being much disturbed by the sight.

"No, the girl of to-day is not going bad. She is in a fair way to make a finer, healthier wife and mother and to produce a cleaner, stronger generation than ever before."

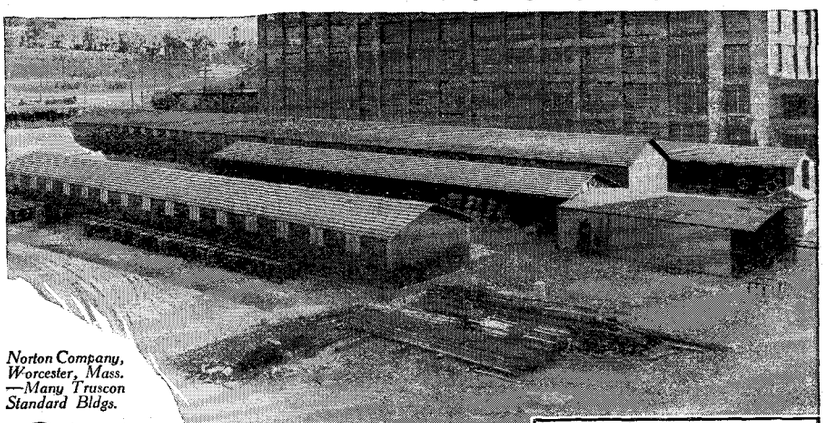
The attitude of the modern man in the general matter of styles and modesty is commented on in most of these letters. One editorial writer, a member of the staff of the Boston *Herald*, takes up the cudgels for the girls in an editorial entitled "Making the World Safe for Masculinity." The attitude of the men writers in the former articles, he (or she) comments, shows "The ancient masculine genius for 'passing the buck' to the female of the species." He (or she) goes on:

In nearly all the quoted opinions runs a calm assumption that the chaste male is in danger from the shameless female, and that something must be done to protect him. It appears that something is being done. In more than a dozen States bills are before the legislatures which will standardize the length of women's skirts and the height of *décolletage*. So far so good. No one, however, seems to have thought of passing a bill compelling all men over the age of sixteen to wear blinders.

There is one great difficulty, however, in this program to preserve the innocence of our men. How many of them really want the world made safe for masculinity? Do they not, in their secret souls, relish a world where danger greets them on every hand? If they, poor souls, really do pine in secret for the "good, old-fashioned girl," in place of the perfumed, gauzy creature they pretend to like, they easily can get her.

The wife of a student at an Eastern university, from her observation of conditions that surround college students, puts some of the blame upon "the girls" and their home life. She tells of one home, however, which is "different," and suggests to her a way to lift moral conditions in our colleges. She writes:

In one town there are moving-picture places, one vaudeville theater, and one dance hall as the public amusements. Then there are the girls. For the students with money the homes of "society" are open, but to be acceptable to most of those girls the boys must be "gayer" than would be allowed in many old-fashioned homes, liquor and dancing being the custom in most of them. For the students who have no money the same attractions are open in homes that are not society. There is practically no entertaining done of more

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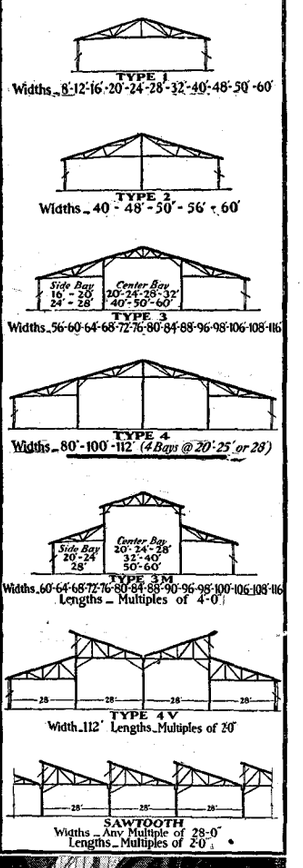


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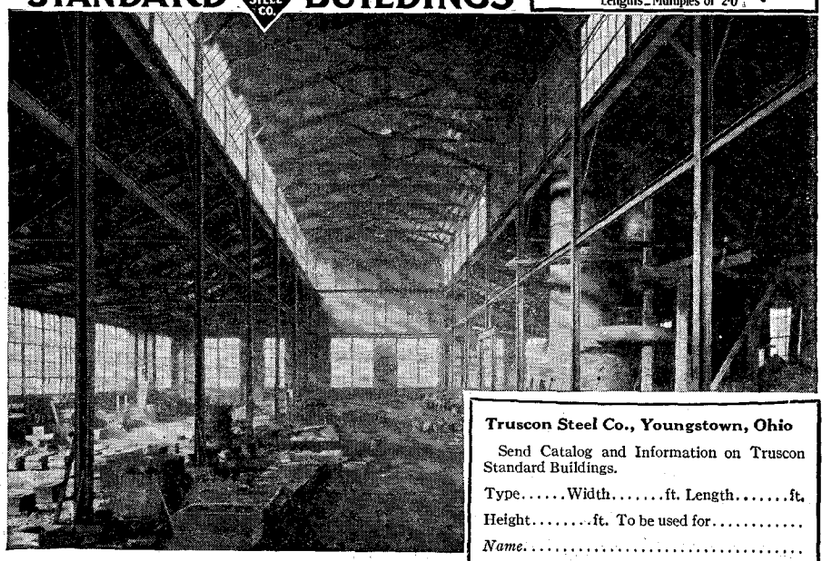

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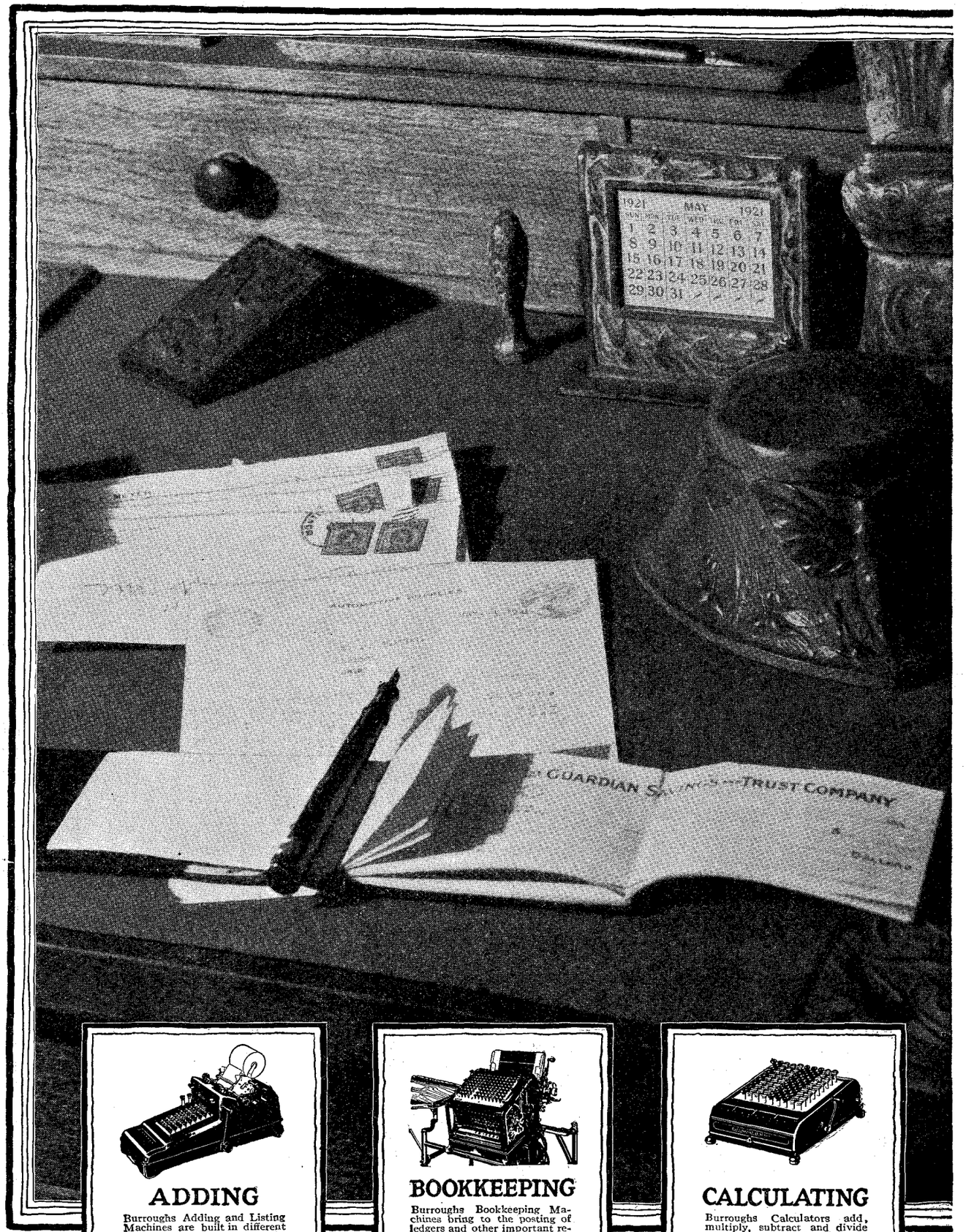




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# When the Check Book is Open

"Whose check book?" Why, Mr. Customer's check book, of course.

John G. Customer (the initial stands for Good), pays his bills once a month—usually about the first of the month when he gets his money.

If John has the money today, why don't you ask him for it?

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Those businesses are most successful that collect their accounts most promptly. They keep their capital invested in merchandise and turn over each dollar more times a year than they could if they let their customers use this money for two or three months without interest.

Each day payment is deferred, the profit on the sale decreases until profit is turned into loss. Prompt collections will safeguard your profits and prompt remittances result from early statements.

There is a moderate priced Burroughs Figuring Machine, built especially for making statements, that just fits the needs of small and medium size businesses. Let this machine make your statements and you will reach Mr. Customer while his check book is open.

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"Before the Burroughs came into our place," said Joseph Bur of The Bur Grocery Company, Green Bay, Wisconsin, "our bookkeeper spent much of her time every month itemizing statements in the old hand-written way. They were never ready to mail until after the fifth of the month and very often contained errors.

"Now—what a difference! We have 450 charge accounts. On the last day of the month, after proving the day's postings, we start making statements on the machine and the bookkeeper gets them all in the mail that day.

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Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines

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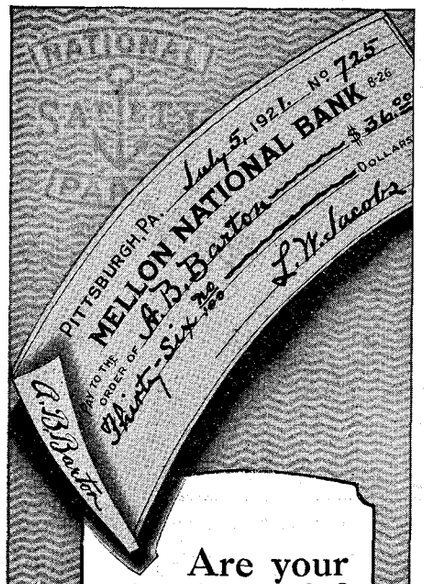
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MELLON NATIONAL BANK 8-26
PAY TO THE ORDER OF A. B. Barton $36.00
Thirty-Six and 00/100 DOLLARS
L. W. Jacobs
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## Are your checks *safe?*

Your checks sometimes pass through many strange hands. If they are on plain paper they can be altered almost as easily as written.

Perhaps you protect the *amount.* That does not remove all danger—the *payee's name* is altered as often as the amount, and the date and endorsements are often changed.

Protect yourself against check-fraud by asking your bank for checks on

## National Safety Paper

National Safety Paper protects all the writing on both sides of a check—amount, payee's name, date and endorsements. Any alteration made with acid, eraser or knife instantly produces a glaring white spot in the paper—the crime is immediately exposed.

If you buy your own checks, specify National Safety Paper to your printer—you can identify it by the wave-line design shown in this border.

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

than one boy, and at the most two boys, at a time.

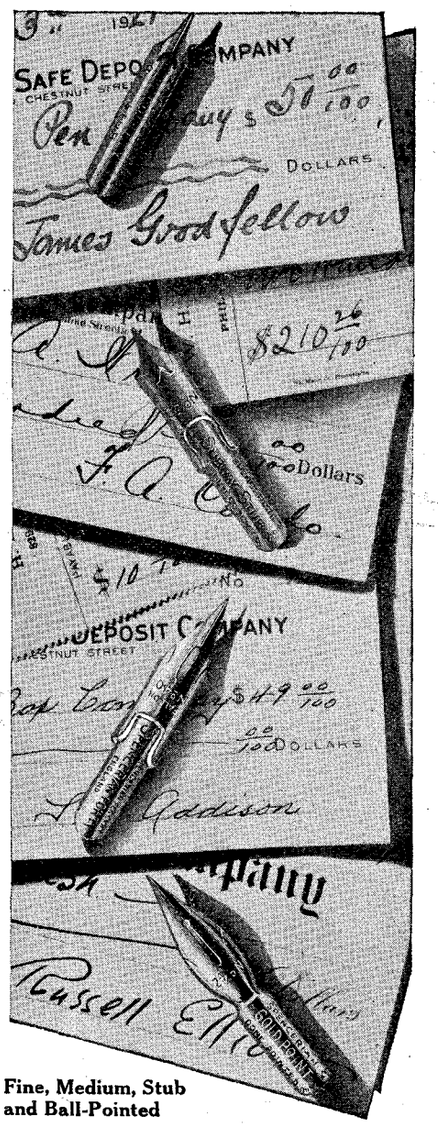
There is one home, however, where, when the girls are home from college, the boys can go and have a good, old-fashioned time such as people are trying to revive. It is wonderful to see the response that the boys give to those girls and to their mother's invitation to an evening "At Home." Please notice the "At Home," because that is what it is. Also please take note that I include the mother as giving the invitation. Very seldom are there costly refreshments; perhaps they will serve lemonade and crackers, sometimes ice-cream, once in a while a simple supper served by the girls and boys, who are as at home in the kitchen, where they have helped unpack the ice-cream, as they are on the dance floor.

My object in writing to you is not to criticize dancing, movies, clothes, boys, or girls, but to try to offer a solution to the present-day boy-and-girl problem.

In the five years between my school-days and my marriage I could count on my fingers the number of home parties that were given by my friends, and my husband's experience was the same. We were asked to go to dances at clubs, movies, theater, etc., but never to a party that would cause the parents and the house to be disturbed. Open your homes and save your children and your neighbor's children.

### THE CURB MARKET DESERTS THE CURB

WALL STREET'S famous "prep school," with its undergraduate body of stock-brokers and embryo "bull" and "bear" leaders, has now retired from the street and open air into a handsome walled retreat in Trinity Place, across from historic Trinity Church. The change in rendezvous of the lesser princes of fortune and kinglets of finance means the closing of "one of New York's best and biggest shows." Heretofore, no real tourist who has "done" New York has failed to take in "The Curb," and then to remember it in thrilling narratives to the folks back home. One of the favorite current stories is of two youths—one a messenger-boy—who made enough on the Curb to buy seats on the Stock Exchange at $70,000 each. Of course, it doesn't always happen like that. But the Curb was the poor man's market. There were no seats to buy. In its deals it reached every corner of the country. New England spinsters, Pennsylvania miners, Michigan farmers, California movie actors, Texas oil-hands responded to its stock-buying, or stock-gambling, call. As for the Curb brokers, they were looked upon as the hardy Norsemen of finance; they lived outdoors, grabbing their lunch when and where they could. They were husky, deep-throated, and strong. When they opened up, the noise was a miniature Niagara roar, and it lasted five hours every day. Now all is changed, writes Will R. Hammond in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* Who that has seen it will not miss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the frenzied spectacle, with its stampede of humans, the raucous call of orders and acceptances, the peculiar wigwagging from street to window and *vice versa*, the clanging of bells, the dog-fights, and all the other fights that have contributed to this very human and colorful panorama? To the one who has seen it, says the writer:

It has all been so typically American; something of a conglomeration of a world-series crowd in front of a newspaper score-board, a football jam in the Yale bowl, an election-night celebration, and a May-day riot.

Like a flash the picture bursts on one who has wormed his way down Wall into Broad Street, and thence into the midst of the mêlée at the elbow between Exchange Place and Beaver Street near the east side of the New York Exchange. It is ten o'clock in the morning. A great crowd has assembled here in the ravine of this sky-scraper cañon. It is a cosmopolitan crowd of men of all sizes, shapes, ages, and personalities. Some of them are dressed in freakish "dusters" and straw hats. Others bear legends upon their caps or hats. They are standing idly in groups chatting, smoking, laughing. Here and there newsboys are engaged in a game of dice.

It is a holiday crowd, the mob scene from "Julius Cæsar"; a parade awaiting signal of formation; an incipient riot—all in one. But there is no riot call and no detail of police telling the crowd to "move on."

Suddenly a big brass gong on the side of an ancient building in Broad Street clangs, and immediately the crowd leaps into action. In a trice, young, middle-aged, and old men let loose in a flare of vocal pyrotechnics. Several hundred hands are in the air. Arms are waved back and forth; fingers are crooked in various fashions. Every instant the clamor increases. From the windows on either side of the cañon other faces appear. Boys leap to the ledges and sit crouched over telephones held between their knees. They, too, are wigwagging with arms and fingers.

Every few minutes some one in the street throng unburdens himself of an Apache Indian yell. Whereupon the crowd closes in on him after the manner of an approved football rush. The babel of voices mounts higher and higher in response to the war-whoop. Suddenly the author of the war-whoop points a long forefinger at another "Indian" and howls the one word "sold." They both scribble memoranda upon paper and deliver it to boys, who scurry off with more yelling up adjacent side streets.

Rip! zam! roar! This is the scene continued throughout the financial day, from ten o'clock in the morning until the Curb closes at three in the afternoon. There is no such thing as the lunch-hour. A sandwich or a handful of fruit bought on the fly from a push-cart vender is the nearest approach to anything like lunch.

Reduced to more concrete terms, the process of buying and selling on the Curb was like this: A customer up-town somewhere, say, telephones an order to a Curb broker in Broad Street. The broker's boy takes the message at his seat in a window and signals to his employer in the sign language. An order and sale out in the street—on the Curb—takes less than a minute. The Stock Exchange deals in "listed" stock only, that is, stock which has been passed upon by the Board of


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*Photograph of section of offices of Export Department, The Texas Co., N. Y.*

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THE TEXAS CO. SAYS: *"We have in use in the Export Department 32 Monroes. These are used for the purpose of arriving at the values per unit, marketing costs and net backs."*

32 Monroes in the Export Department alone! In 1916 the entire Texas Co. was using only 2 Monroes. Today they are using 70 Monroes in different departments, a significant tribute to the valuable services of the Monroe.

*"There are approximately 159 employees using these machines. We do not have regular operators for same."*

Note that:—159 employees are using the 32 Monroes in the Export Dept. No special training is necessary to operate the Monroe. Everyone is able to use it almost immediately. Easily carried from desk to desk or department to department, wherever figure-work is being done.

*"We estimate that the results obtained are about one-third of the time required to do the work by hand . . . approximately 30 hours per week are saved by the use of each machine."*

"One-third the time required"—the Monroe is thus saving the Texas Co. many thousands of dollars in this one department alone. The practical dollars and cents value of the Monroe is equally evident in any department of any business.

***It costs you money—in salaries and in unlocated errors—to be without a Monroe, regardless of the kind of business you are in. The coupon is for your convenience. Tear off and mail now. It will be referred to the Monroe office nearest you—and there are over 100 offices rendering Monroe service in the United States and Canada.***

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- [ ] Send me a copy of **"Monroe Methods in Modern Accounting."**
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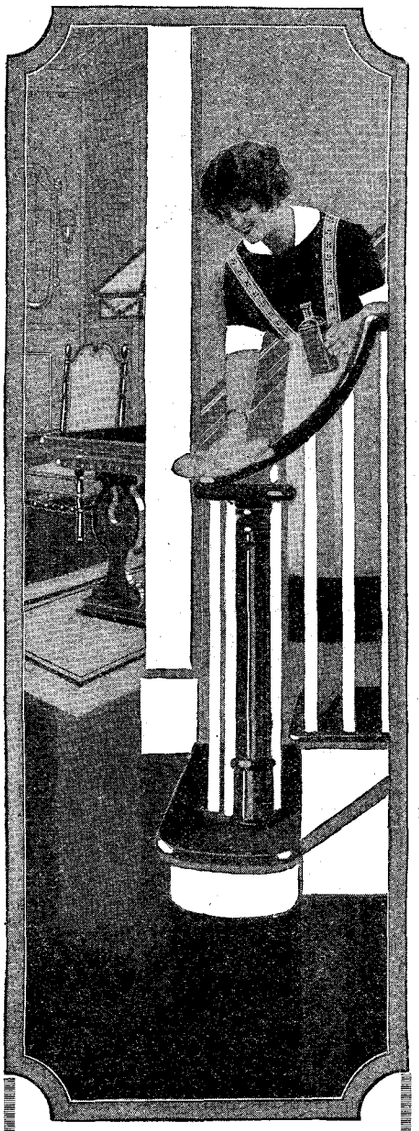

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For O-Cedar Polish "Cleans as it Polishes." It removes finger marks, dust, grime and scum and imparts a hard, dry lustre that does not get gummy or sticky.

It brings out the original beauty of the grain of the wood and adds years to the life of varnished, painted or finished surfaces.

For 100% satisfaction—use O-Cedar Polish the O-Cedar Polish way: Wet a piece of cheese-cloth in water and wring it almost dry, add as much O-Cedar as the cloth contains water. Go over the surface and polish with a dry cloth.

O-Cedar Polish is sold under a positive guarantee—if you are not delighted with the results your dealer will refund your money without a question.

**O-Cedar Polish**

**30c to $3 Sizes—All Dealers**

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

Governors as possessing certain prescribed requirements. On the Curb Market the broker may deal in unlisted stock. In other words, the Curb trading is uncurbed. So it has filled a real need, and is second only to the Stock Exchange in the amount of business done. As the writer further describes this financial hurly-burly:

It is the side-show to the big circus, the jitney of the street-car line, the boarding-house of the summer hotel, and the "movie" of the legitimate drama, as one writer has put it; but it is far and above scorn or jest. It is a strange anomaly in that while it has no legal right to exist, it is the world's largest temporary stock-market. It has been described as "the great crucible in which are tested the thousand-and-one hasty stock-flotations of each new era of expansion in the country," and it is therefore the training-school of all the young stocks that later became the eminently respectable and highly remunerative securities of the American financial markets.

Tradition has associated the Curb Market always with the open air—the canopy of blue sky that stretches above the sky-scraper limits of Broad and Wall Streets. There are many who believe it a great mistake to take the Curb indoors. They say it no longer will be a Curb, but may go the way of the old Consolidated that lost its identity in the New York Stock Exchange. At various times there has been talk of housing this unique organization. The view maintains that, come what may, there must always be an open, outside, overflow stock-market.

For one thing it has always been argued that removal indoors would boost the value of Curb membership. It is said these memberships might go up as high as $20,000 or more. And if the total commissions on the Curb figure as high as $50,000,000 a year, and if once access to this market is restricted and limited, what is to prevent the value of seats soaring like the dizziest of war brides?

All of which remains to be proved after the Curb Market shall have moved into its new indoor quarters. The movement began in earnest a year ago. The market now is housed in a building three stories high of simple classic design. The main entrance, on Trinity Place, opens directly into the main board-room with an auxiliary entrance on Greenwich Street.

Many there are who profess to a belief that but a short time will elapse until a new Curb Market will spring up again—out under the open sky as of yore. It is argued first of all that the limited membership made necessary by confining the present Curb Market to a building will eventually bring about another overflow organization. Promoters of the new enterprise say they will take with them indoors all the reputable stocks now traded in on the Curb, so that all that will remain or come after will be regarded as "outlaws." But it is pointed out that with the Curb Market indoors strictly enforcing its rules there will be shut off some stocks which have sufficient of real worth to make them good speculative propositions.

Now that the Curb Market Association has gone indoors, it is interesting to note that a new association of Curb brokers is actually doing business on Broad Street.

# Why Tom Burns' Wife Urged Her Husband to Buy a Colt

*"I avoided the policeman's eye."*

I HAD always had the woman's dread of fire-arms. Didn't really believe anyone would break into our house anyway. But after that awful night Tom asked me what I thought about getting a Colt Automatic Pistol, and I urged him to do so.

It must have been about two o'clock in the morning when I thought I heard someone downstairs; I was afraid to awaken Tom and send him to investigate. He hadn't a revolver, so I just lay there listening and trembling, and then fell asleep.

In the morning—my dear, what a sight! Everything of value gone. We called the police and the first question the officer asked was:

"Didn't you hear anything, Mr. Burns?"

"No, I didn't hear a sound," said Tom ruefully. I avoided the policeman's eye. I didn't want him to question me and have to tell him what I had heard.

I know Tom would have blamed me for not letting him at least try to protect his property. But what could he have done empty-handed!

It makes me shudder to think of what might have happened to him—to all of us in fact—because I had been so foolish in not letting him buy a Colt before.

And we lost all our beautiful silverware because we didn't have a Colt.

* * *

YOUR dealer will be glad to show you the various models of Colt Automatic Pistols or Colt Revolvers, and advise you which is the best for your home protection. They are manufactured by the historic Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.

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WRITE to the Colt Company for "The Romance of a Colt," a very interesting booklet which they will be glad to send you free for the asking.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

### ARE THE LEFT-HANDED INFERIOR?

MAN is so standardized that he is prone to think that any one who departs from the standard must be either better or worse than his fellows. How about the man, or woman, who naturally uses the left hand more readily than the right? Theories of right- and left-handedness jostle each other rudely in the pages of our physiologies. It has been asserted by some that we are naturally "both-handed"; by others that the left hand should be trained to regular use; and by others still that it is dangerous so to train it. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) tells us of a theory that would assign definite mental inferiority to the left-handed, altho he hesitates to approve it. He writes:

"The number of persons whose eyes do not possess normal color vision is larger than the untutored are likely to suppose. Among men, from two to four out of every hundred are color-blind, the proportion being somewhat smaller among women. Altho this imperfection is usually congenital, it has not been regarded as a sign of inferiority; in fact, the earliest profound student of the subject, the eminent English chemist Dalton himself, was afflicted with a sort of color-blindness which was, for a time, designated as Daltonism. The distinguished anatomist Waldeyer also was color-blind.

"Even larger is the proportion of persons who exhibit another physiologic peculiarity, left-handedness, found in at least 4 per cent. of our population. There is considerable evidence to show that left-handedness also is hereditary. It will come as a surprize to most persons who continually encounter the condition among their associates in every-day life to learn that a suspicion of relative inferiority in the organization of the central nervous system has been attached to the left-handed. Quinan, who has lately been investigating the question, suggests that the relatively frequent occurrence of speech defects, such as stammering, among them in comparison with right-handed persons points to a disadvantage in the execution of finely co-ordinated movements. He states that left-handedness is exceptionally prevalent among the feeble-minded. In a survey made of approximately 600 men between the ages of forty-four and eighty-nine, and including 7 per cent. of left-handed persons, it was observed not only that stammering occurred with a frequency from three to seven times greater in the 'sinistrals' than the 'dextrals,' but also that high arterial tension was comparatively more common in the left-handed.

"It would be rash to accept Quinan's conclusion that because left-handedness, a hereditary peculiarity, has been given a reputation of association with defective organization of the central nervous system, therefore hereditary predisposition is a definite factor in the etiology of high blood pressure, and that high arterial tension is suggestive of constitutional inferiority. We can not condemn a large number of our population on such slender evidence."

# The Cash Value of a Healthy Mouth

He places it at $20,000 a year—for that is what he earns. Forty-five, but he works with the vigor of youth. He has the perfect health which permits the perfect functioning of body and brain.

*Perfect health* means health of the mouth, as well as of the body. It concerns the condition of both gums and teeth. Scientific research has proved this.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

Pyorrhea is something to guard against. Your dentist will tell you that. Visit him often for tooth and gum inspection. And as an additional preventive measure—use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

### How to Use Forhan's

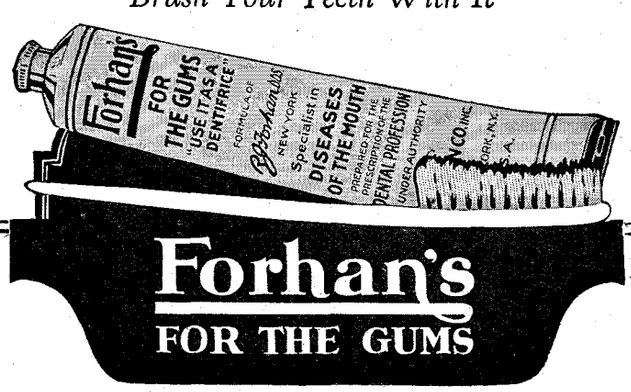
***Use it twice daily, year in and year out.*** Wet your brush in cold water, plac a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

*Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.*

**Forhan Company, New York**
**Forhan's, Limited, Montreal**

*Brush Your Teeth With It*




**Forhan's**
**FOR THE GUMS**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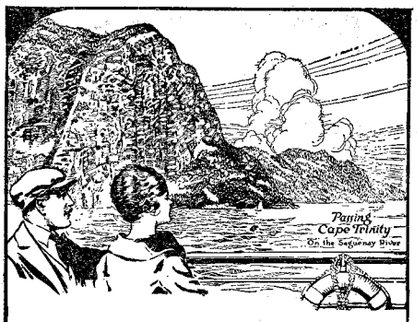


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THE most satisfying trip in America for health and recreation. Almost 1,000 miles of lakes, rivers and rapids, including the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the marvelous rapids, the historic associations of Montreal, Quebec with its famous miracle-working shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and the renowned Saguenay River with its stupendous Capes "Trinity" and "Eternity," higher than Gibraltar.

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# INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

## TWO SMASHES AND A BOOM

SO runs the history of the stock-market for the last ten years, or nine years and a half, to make it precise. Since the beginning of 1912, as the New York *Tribune* notes on its financial page, we have seen a prewar decline in stock prices, a terrific war-time slump at the outbreak of the war which led to the closing of the Stock Exchange for a time, a recovery culminating in the great war boom of 1919, and the postwar decline, the end of which is not yet. This history is graphically outlined on the accompanying chart. It is based on the fluctuations of the average price of thirty industrial and twenty railroad stocks. The former, it may be noted, is now within 20 points of the extreme low "that obtained when the New York Stock Exchange closed its doors in the summer of 1914 to prevent complete obliteration of values because of the deluge of liquidation let loose by the outbreak of war," and it is nearly 60 points below the 1919 peak. Rails have not gone so low, but then "they never enjoyed the fantastic experience of the industrials in rising to unheard-of heights." The writer in *The Tribune* notes that "the tendency of the industrial and rail averages has been to converge, and it is not inconceivable that this is a trend that may in course of time restore the rails to the prewar position, when they always held a position above the industrials in the average." We read further:

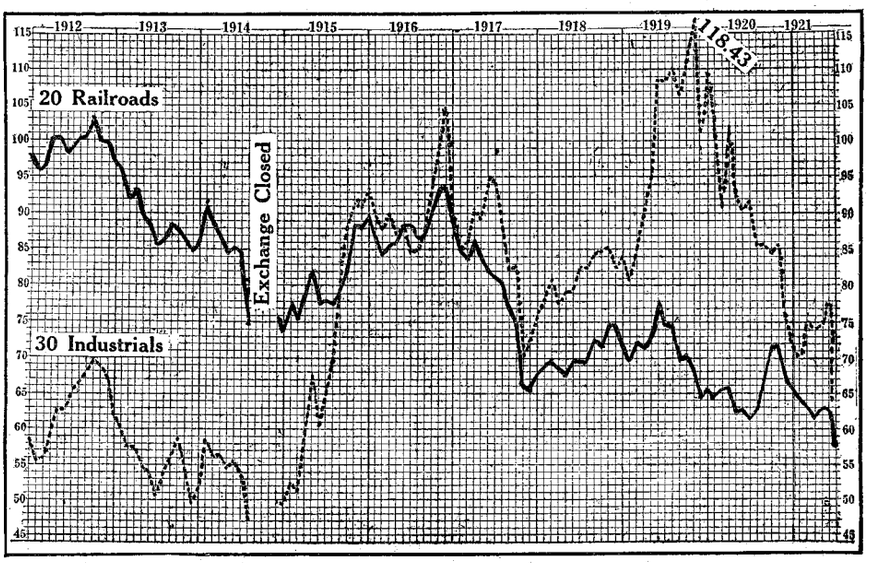
The great bear campaign which the market is now experiencing began in the closing months of 1919. The speculative boom of the preceding year had reached a climax when the average price of thirty industrial issues bulged to 118.43. From that high peak the average entered upon its long decline, which is still apparently under way.

Going back before the war, the chart shows a prewar decline in the averages starting toward the end of 1912 which ran, without much interruption, through 1913. It was checked in the early months of 1914, but had been resumed several months before the actual outbreak of the war. The prewar fall, as shown in the averages, has been viewed by many market experts as reflecting increasing tension in the world's financial markets caused by apprehension of an impending catastrophe.

The terrific smash in average prices when the war broke out, in August, 1914, is still fresh in the mind of the Street. The exchange was closed for four months. When transactions in stocks were resumed, early in 1915, there began the most remarkable series of bull markets in history. Both industrials and rails rose spectacularly. War orders had begun to flow in, and the market anticipated the increase in earnings that was to follow. The movement that started in 1915 carried the industrial average to approximately 105 at the peak of 1916, and the rails had touched 95—the industrials by this time had outstript the rails in the rapidity of their rise—when the famous "peace panic" unleashed forces which caused a decline, running with periodical recoveries through our entrance into the war and into November of 1917. Then, with the end of the war less than a year distant, a new upswing began which went on through 1918 and became sensationally violent in 1919, when postwar inflation produced a wild riot of speculation.

---

WORLD-WIDE DECLINE IN BANK RATES—The causes and probable effect of the decline in bank-discount rates were noted at some length recently in the shape of quotations from the daily and financial press. It has been pointed out that the movement is by no means local but rather




From the New York "Tribune."

WHAT WAR AND PEACE HAVE DONE TO THE STOCK-MARKET,

As shown by the price fluctuations of 30 industrials and 20 railroad stocks since January, 1912.

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Some would be ground to powder; others would crack and splinter. Kreolite Floors *endure* in service such as this because they are the *one* factory floor best fitted to the needs of all industry. They are bound together for unit-strength. The tough end of the wood *alone* is exposed to wear.

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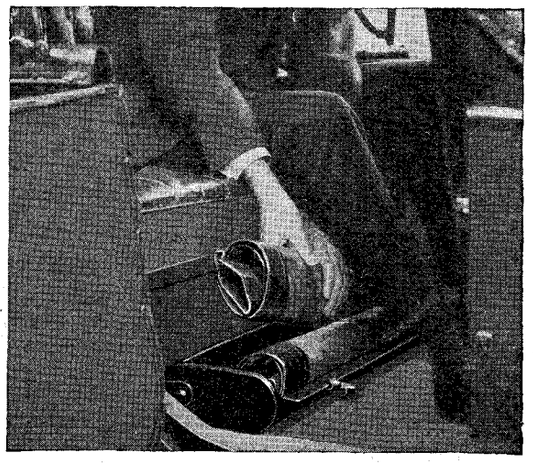
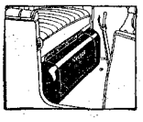


# Rain?

## *Here are Your Curtains!*



Here's a more convenient tool box. Fastens to heel board of front seat. Keeps tools handy and makes more room.

At the first drop, and without moving from your seat, you can get curtains out if they're kept in this Victor Curtain Box for Fords, Chevrolets, and Overlands. This improved holder folds against heel board of rear seat. Keeps curtains in two neat rolls, protected from dirt and grease, safe from wear and tear, and always handy on the instant. Attachable with two screws in a minute's time. See your dealer—get one before the next rain.

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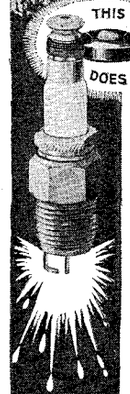


Decrease gasoline consumption—give greater power—reduce carbon deposits. They can be attached in a few minutes, and from that time on you will have a sweet, smoothly running motor which starts easily even in zero weather.

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

world-wide. Six countries, the United States, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and India, have reduced their bank rates since the first of the year, notes *The Wall Street Journal*, which presents the following table showing bank rates in the leading financial centers, with the date of most recent change in each case:

| *Country* | *Date of Change* | *Rate* |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam, Holland | July 1, 1915 | 4½% |
| Athens, Greece | May 15 1920 | 6½ |
| Berlin, Germany | Dec. 23, 1914 | 5 |
| Brussels, Belgium | Apr. 29, 1920 | 5½ |
| Calcutta, India | Mar. 3, 1921 | 6 |
| Christiania, Norway | June 25, 1920 | 7 |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | May 4, 1921 | 6½ |
| Helsingfors, Finland | Nov. 8, 1920 | 9 |
| London, England | June 23, 1921 | 6 |
| Lisbon, Portugal | Sept. 3, 1920 | 7 |
| Madrid, Spain | Nov. 4, 1920 | 6 |
| New York, U. S. | June 15, 1921 | 6 |
| Paris, France | Apr. 8, 1920 | 6 |
| Prague, Czecho-Slovakia | May 12, 1920 | 6 |
| Rome, Italy | May 11, 1920 | 6 |
| Stockholm, Sweden | May 3, 1921 | 6½ |
| Switzerland | Apr. 6, 1921 | 4½ |
| Tokyo, Japan | Nov. 18, 1919 | 8 |
| Vienna, Austria | Apr. 12, 1915 | 5 |

### CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET DECIDES TO REFORM

THE agitation for abolition or regulation of the Chicago grain market in both Washington and Springfield, Ill., seems to have convinced officials of the Chicago Board of Trade that the time has come to do away with some of the abuses and objectionable practises that have been so widely advertised. A reform program is to be in operation this month, according to a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Evening Post:*

The Board proposes to abolish trading in "indemnities," which is another name for the old-style "puts and calls." Manipulation of the markets up and down, overspeculation, spectacular trading, matching orders, and other objectionable features are to be cut out. It is expected that restrictions or regulations will be placed on individual operations, so that it will not be possible for the big professional traders to buy or sell 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels to sharply influence market values to the detriment of the small operator.

Regulation of private wires, the operation of which has been complained of by the smaller commission houses, is to be taken in hand.

The general public and many members of the grain exchanges, particularly those in other markets, have been against trading in "puts and calls," or "indemnities" in theory, but many of them make a practise of operating in them almost daily. These practises have their good and bad points. One objectionable feature is that large operators sell 500,000 to 1,000,000 indemnities almost daily and this has a restricting effect on price changes, altho operations against them on the part of the holders and the sellers are a factor in creating trade. As an insurance proposition they are valuable, but common practise has made them a speculative feature. They enable a trader of small means to do about ten times as much business as he has license to from the size of his capital.

When all reforms proposed are inaugurated it is expected that the grain exchanges will function more satisfactorily and greatly benefit the grain interests, not

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only of Chicago, but of the whole world, as Chicago is the clearing-house for the world's grain trade.

### OUR BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER

THE Standard Oil Company of New Jersey made more money in 1920 than any other business in the United States, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. Its net profits before dividends, we are told, amounted to $164,461,409, which was $55,000,000 more than the United States Steel Corporation earned, and over $100,000,000 in excess of the earnings of Standard Oil of Indiana, the second largest money-maker of the Standard Oil group. While the New Jersey Company does not give out figures on its gross business, *The Wall Street Journal* makes an estimate of about $1,500,000,000. This is a little less than the United States Steel Corporation's gross total of $1,755,477,025, which included, however, $405,000,000 of intercompany sales. The remarkable recent growth of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as shown in the latest reports, is commented on as follows:

Standard Oil of New Jersey as at present constituted is a great deal larger organization, both in earning power and in assets, than the entire old Standard Oil group before it was disintegrated. For the first time in its history the New Jersey company is admittedly a "Billion Dollar Corporation"—its assets are given in the report at $1,102,312,595.

The New Jersey company finished the year with a working capital exceeding half a billion dollars, the like of which can only be found in the statement of the Steel Corporation. Below is presented a three-year comparison of the company's current assets, current liabilities, and working capital showing:

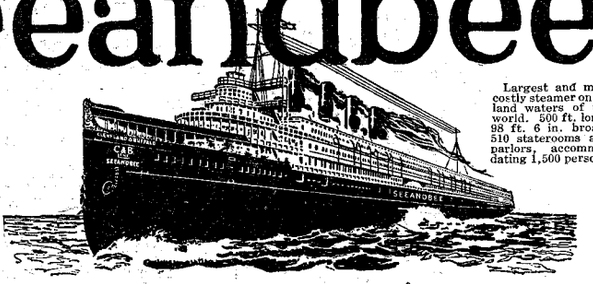
| | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Assets* | | | |
| Investments | $110,167,110 | $100,121,983 | $116,461,819 |
| Inventories | 284,340,961 | 185,750,373 | 160,505,280 |
| Receivables | 288,158,551 | 236,896,057 | 151,320,086 |
| Cash | 33,788,328 | 17,819,055 | 13,201,852 |
| | $716,454,950 | $541,087,468 | $441,489,037 |
| *Liabilities* | | | |
| Payables | $183,834,313 | $157,005,383 | $116,816,715 |
| Tax reserve | 28,901,489 | 14,000,000 | ..... |
| Working capital | $503,719,158 | $370,082,085 | $324,672,322 |

The enormous jump of more than $130,000,000 in working capital account in a single year is a reflection of the heavy volume of business conducted by the company last year. As is indicated, the major part of the gain was put in inventories of crude and refined oils. These inventories, as is stated in the report, have decreased largely in value since the turn of the year and would bear considerable marking down in their value.

However, it is the history of the oil business that big organizations make money in times of low oil prices. It is entirely likely that the company worked off a large part of its oil during the early months of 1921 through its sales of refined products at prices which returned good profits, and that it is now working almost entirely on low-priced crude. It is in times such as those now existing that big companies like Standard of New Jersey stock up with large amounts of low-priced crude oil which give it a good average cost price. This crude, later, can be worked off when refined prices are ascending.


Cleveland-Buffalo Daily $5.56

Seeandbee



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## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

June 22.—King George opens the Ulster Parliament, and urges the factions to end strife.

The British Labor party rejects the radical left wing's proposal to accept Communist affiliation.

Premier Briand extends tacit recognition to the new political, economic, and military union of the four Caucasian republics—Armenia, Georgia, North Caucasia, and Azerbaijan.

June 23.—Mahomed Fahmy, leader of the Young Egyptians, asks the Council of the League of Nations to mediate between Egypt and Great Britain.

Desultory fighting and attempted uprisings on a small scale are reported from different parts of Mexico, but the Obregon Government believes no serious revolutionary movement is threatened.

June 24.—The Council of the League of Nations awards the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea to Finland, and Sweden accepts the decision.

Eamonn De Valera, President of the "Irish Republic," is arrested by mistake by Crown forces, and is released on an official order.

June 25.—Premier Lloyd George invites Eamonn De Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to a peace parley in London.

Greece formally declines the offer of France, Great Britain, and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists in order to end hostilities between them and the Greeks in Asia Minor.

June 26.—Police and firemen strike in Quebec, following the refusal of the arbitration commission to grant the firemen an increase in wages.

A dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, reports that the Japanese Government and the Chita Government in Eastern Siberia have drawn up a preliminary agreement.

Chancellor Wirth proclaims dissolution of the Bavarian *Einwohnerwehr*, the East Prussian local military bodies, and the *Orgesch*, as demanded in the Allied ultimatum.

The Council of the League of Nations decides to repatriate, or redistribute, 2,000,000 Russian refugees, provided the interested countries furnish the 250,000,000 francs required.

June 27.—The Cabinet of Premier Giolitti of Italy resigns after receiving a small vote of confidence.

June 28.—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, accepts Premier Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference in London, and Eamonn De Valera replies that he is first seeking consultation with representatives of the political minority.

Great Britain and Japan have agreed to postpone renewal of their alliance, to permit full discussion and an opportunity to consult the United States, it is reported in London.

The British coal-miners' strike is ended by a fifteen months' truce, in which profit-sharing is to be tested.

Germany pays 44,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission, making a total of about one-quarter of a billion marks Germany has paid the Commission.

### CONGRESS

June 22.—The Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the reduction of the Army

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Serviceable in every link—simple and beautiful in design—a Simmons Watch Chain wears and pleases for years. It is truly a gift that lasts!

Simmons Watch Chains give the fullest measure of good looks and wear for the price because they are made by our exclusive process of working solid gold over less expensive metal. Own a watch chain whose style will endure. See the plain-link Simmons Watch Chains at your jeweler's.

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from 220,000 men to 150,000 by October 1, is agreed to by the Senate and goes to the President.

June 23.—The Administration Bill to enable the refunding of the obligations of foreign governments to the United States, amounting to more than $10,000,000,000, is introduced by Senator Penrose. Under the bill the Treasury would have authority to reconvert or extend loans or interest payments, to accept foreign securities in payment, and to settle all claims not now secured.

House and Senate conferees agree on the Naval Appropriation Bill, fixing the personnel of the Navy at 106,000 and of the marine corps at 21,000, the total appropriation being $413,067,039.23.

June 27.—The House passes the Willis-Campbell Antibeer Bill by a vote of 250 to 93.

### DOMESTIC

June 22.—Eight members of the Japanese Diet, representing the four political parties in the Japanese Parliament, arrive on a mission to allay misunderstanding between the two countries.

The American Federation of Labor, meeting in Denver, adopts resolutions asking the United States to take the leading step for world disarmament by agreement.

June 23.—Seven are killed and seven injured in the collapse of a moving-picture theater in Barnesboro, Pa.

Exports to Europe during May aggregated $177,000,000 compared with $384,000,000 in May of last year, according to the monthly report of the Commerce Department. For the eleven months ending with May the total was $3,231,000,000 as compared with $4,568,000,000 for the same period of 1920.

The racial composition of the population of the United States in 1920, as announced by the Census Bureau, shows 94,822,431 whites; 10,463,013 negroes; 242,959 Indians; 111,025 Japanese; 61,686 Chinese; and 9,485 others.

June 24.—A public reprimand is administered by Secretary of the Navy Denby to Admiral W. S. Sims for his speech in England criticizing the Sinn-Fein element in America.

Charles B. Warren, of Michigan, is nominated by President Harding as Ambassador to Japan.

The American Federation of Labor adopts a report condemning the Russian Soviet Government as an enemy of labor and for imposing a vicious tyranny upon the Russian people.

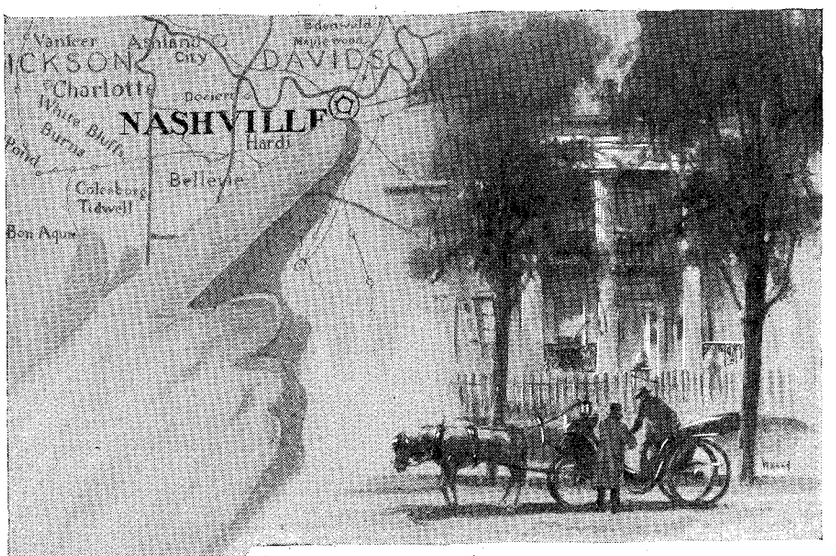
June 25.—President Samuel Gompers and his entire administration are returned to office by the American Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote.

The Socialist party of the United States, in annual convention at Detroit, refuses by a vote of 35 to 4 to affiliate with the Third Internationale of Moscow, and declares against international relations of any kind.

June 26.—According to an announcement by Director C. R. Forbes, of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the Government has disbursed $226,486,891.34 in meeting compensation claims of disabled service men and death claims of the dependents of those who were killed.

June 27.—The United States Railroad Labor Board extends its 12 per cent. wage-reduction order, effective from July 1, practically to every large railroad in the country.

The Socialist national convention indorses the general strike as a theory, but declares its advocacy in the United States under present conditions would be folly.


# O. Henry's Tribute to Rand McNally

O. Henry, master of the American short story, pays a graceful tribute to *Map Headquarters* in his story, "A Municipal Report:"

"But, dear cousins all (from Adam and Eve descended) it is a rash one who will lay his finger on the map and say: 'In this town there can be no romance—what could happen here?' Yes, it is a bold and rash deed, to challenge in one sentence, history, romance and RAND MCNALLY."

For nearly three generations, the name RAND MCNALLY has been linked inseparably with the making of good maps. Your father carried a RAND MCNALLY Geography with him to school. So did you. And today your own children sit by your side at night and travel the world with this same faithful teacher.

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RAND MCNALLY Official Auto Trails Maps. America's most popular road guide.

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Traveling through strange cities is made easy because the maps are inserted in a booklet containing many city maps which show best entrances and exits, and locate the better Hotels, Garages and Service Stations catering to tourists.

RAND MCNALLY OFFICIAL AUTO TRAILS MAPS are small and compact. They fit the pocket. They are easy to handle—much easier than bulky books.

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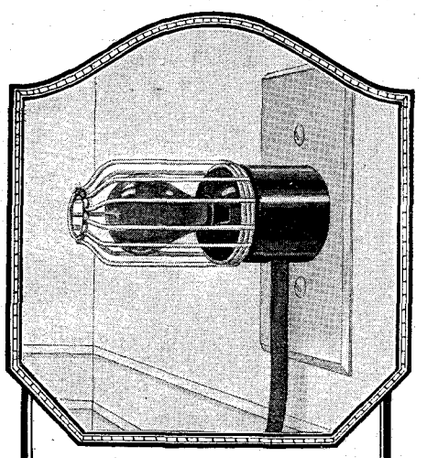
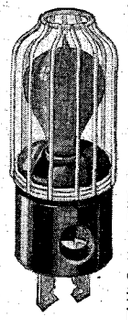


WASTED current is wasted money. An iron, toaster, percolator, or other heating appliance operates so quietly it is easily forgotten. Clothes might be scorched, toast burned, and coffee boiled away through the lack of a simple reminder to pull out the cap when leaving the room.



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**Signalite**

avoids all such expense and annoyance by giving constant visible warning. It is really a bladed cap easily attached to the iron or toaster cord, but has a small red electric bulb which shines as long as the current is being used.

The Hubbell Signalite is but one of the many inexpensive but very useful devices found in the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten. There are 10 Electrical Specialties—current taps, multiple plugs, pull socket plugs, cord connectors—each packed in a handsome carton.

Look for the four-color Te-Tap-Ten container on the dealer's counter. You'll find more than one device that is just what you've needed and wished for.

Write "Dept. C" for a copy of "What is the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten?"

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## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**The Feminine Vice.**—"Why did you quit smoking?"

"It has gotten so it looks effeminate."—*The Fun Book.*

**Not as Hopeless as That.**—HE—"I could dance on like this forever."

SHE—"Oh, I'm sure you don't mean it! You're bound to improve."—*The Fun Book.*

**Learning His Trade.**—"Johnny," said the teacher reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm; I'm going to be a dialect writer."—*Washington Star.*

**His Destination.**—FRIEND—"That movie actor is very pompous. He boasts that he has arrived."

DIRECTOR.—"He has. This is where he gets off."—*Boston Transcript.*

**She Didn't Know Beans.**—GROCER—"We have some very fine string beans to-day."

MRS. NEWBRIDE—"How much are they a string?"—*The Fun Book.*

**A Millennial Recipe.**—"Dis world is gineter be all right," said Uncle Eben, "jes' as soon as de crowd cheers a kind word or a generous action de same as it does a home run."—*Washington Star.*

**Her One Opportunity.**—MRS. MYLES—"Ever catch your husband flirting?"

MRS. STYLES—"Yes; once."

MRS. MYLES—"What did you do to him?"

MRS. STYLES—"Married him."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**Suspicious Welfare Work.**—MOTHER—"No, Bobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little Kim boy. He might have a bad influence over you."

BOBBIE—"But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?"—*New York Globe.*

**Justice on the Job.**—The bedraggled individual indignantly denied that he was intoxicated when the police officer testified that he found the prisoner lying in the street.

"Very well, then," retorted the versatile judge. "You're fined $5 for parking more than six inches from the curb."—*Buffalo Express.*

**Setting It Right.**—KANSAS PAPER—We wish to apologize for the manner in which we disgraced the beautiful wedding last week. Through an error of the typesetter we were made to say "the roses were punk." What we should have said was "the noses were pink."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Favored, if Not Flavored.**—ANGRY DINER—"See here, waiter, what's this collar-button doing in my soup?"

WAITER—"Not so loud, sir, please. Don't let that gentleman at the next table hear you. He's dined here regularly for two years and we've never thrown in anything extra for him."—*Boston Transcript.*

**To Be Safe**
**insure your baggage**

No matter where you travel have your baggage protected. It's the prudent and economical thing to do.

Be sure to get a North America Tourist Baggage policy. It gives you adequate protection at a nominal cost.

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DECK PAINT
The Universal Paint

*In 1915 a man painted with U.S.N. Deck Paint. He's never used any since! He's never needed to!*

The BILLINGS-CHAPIN Co.
Boston - Cleveland - New York

**Clear Out Rats In 3 Nights**

"Rough On Rats" nds your premises of all rats and mice in 3 nights. Change the bait you mix with "Rough On Rats"—that's the secret. Rats won't eat the same food that they know killed others. Varying the bait fools them. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats"—the most economical, surest exterminator. Write for "Ending Rats and Mice." Mailed free to you.

E.S.WELLS Chemist — Jersey City, N.J.

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**Cuticura Soap**
**—Is Ideal for—**
**The Complexion**

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

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**Discouraging Discovery.**—"So you've given up the idea of taking singing lessons?"

"Yes; I found it would take me three years to sing as well as I thought I sang already."—*London Opinion.*

**Fashion Note.**—The zenith in punctilio has been received by the New Vendome Hotel, of Evansville, Ind.: "Only gentlemen wearing belts are permitted to remove their coats."—*New York Illustrated News.*

**The Wherewithal.**—GUFF—"Some bandits robbed the bank and escaped in your car."

NUFF—"Robbed the bank? Well, then, maybe they can afford to run the car."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Ready for More.**—FATHER—"Is he thrifty?"

DAUGHTER—"Thrifty, daddie! Why, Jack's saved over $10,000 out of that $100,000 his grandfather left him year before last."—*Boston Globe.*

**Warning!**—

Oily to bed,
And oily to rise,
Is the fate of a man
When a motor he buys.
—*London Opinion.*

**Natural Alarm Clock.**—MACTAVISH—"Ay, it's a wunnerfu' echo. When folk roond aboot here gang tae their beds, they juist put their heids oot o' the window an' shout, an' the echo waukens them i' the mornin'!"—*The Passing Show (London.)*

**Fiction Provided For.**—The husband was seeing his beloved wife off for a holiday. "Maggie, dear," he said, "hadn't you better take some fiction with you to while away the time?"

"Oh, no, George," she said, "you'll be sending me some letters."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

**Force of Example.**—"Do the boys in Crimson Gulch shoot on sight the way they used to?"

"No," replied Cactus Joe. "Us desperadoes are all tamed down. We're afraid to get out in the street and act reckless for fear we'll be mistook for movie actors."—*Washington Star.*

**The Error of His Ways.**—It was visiting-day at the jail and the uplifters were on deck.

"My good man," said one kindly lady, "I hope that since you have come here you have had time for meditation and have decided to correct your faults."

"I have that, mum," replied the prisoner in heartfelt tones. "Believe me, the next job I pull, this baby wears gloves."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**And One Is Sufficient.**—"Robert," said the mother sternly to her offspring who had just broken a window with a baseball, "I'm going to give you a good whipping—not because you broke the window, but because you broke your promise to me that you would stop playing ball near the house."

"Aw, ma," whimpered the boy, "can't you do it for breakin' the window? Dad'll have to lick somebody for that."—*The American Legion Weekly.*


# Sealpax

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## A Better Athletic Underwear Sold in a Cleaner way

"BOY, *oh Boy,*" you appreciate Sealpax when you're mixed up in a crowd, when it's hot—and stuffy—and everybody 'round you is sweltering! ***Sealpax keeps you cool as a cucumber.*** It's that kind of an underwear—built for man-sized comfort. Cool because the fine nainsook fabric is cool—comfortable because it is cut to follow the movements of your body—no chafe—no irritation—the coolest, finest underwear a man can slip into.

***Yes, Sealpax is a better athletic underwear and it is sold in a cleaner way***—packed in the individual Sealpax envelope which keeps it as fresh and clean as the day it was made and laundered. Ask your dealer to show you Sealpax—it's the best, yet costs less.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct. Send for "The Sealpax Family" booklet, describing the Sealpax line. Address Dept. X-3.

THE SEALPAX COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

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P. S.—Your dealer also carries Lady Sealpax, the new dainty athletic underwear for women; also "Little Brother and Little Sister" Sealpax, the underwear joy for children.

Sealpax *for Women*

Sealpax *for Children*

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# Is the oil lamp coming back?

***—a possibility foreseen by men in the electric light business***

"IN the lamp-light jewels glittered and soft eyes shone again, while elusive perfumes mingled with the odor of kerosene."

Two or three years hence shall we be reading some such description of social gatherings? Yet this absurdity will actually come to pass unless we do something to rescue our gas and electric companies from their present predicament.

For lack of money they cannot construct service lines to thousands of applicants. Right now there is a nation-wide shortage of 3,700,000 electrical horsepower, needed to supply the demand in homes and factories.

"Why haven't they money enough?" is a question we have a right to ask. Well, during a time when expenses for coal, equipment and wages advanced several hundred percent, the rate for electricity went up less than twenty percent (national average). A financial condition not likely to attract investors to the lighting companies.

So it looks as though the next move were up to us the people. Perhaps a cent or two more on the rate will prove just the stimulus needed to start capital coming in by the millions.

A benefit to all concerned, but for us the people most of all. Those millions will be working for us. They will enable the electric company to keep pace with the growing needs of our bigger, better, brighter city.

And certainly to represent this day of progress the torch of civilization can be no smoky oil lamp—but rather a blazing electric light, with its economy, efficiency and safety.

*Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.*

Western Electric Company

**No. 27** *Wherever electricity is called on to render its manifold services, Western Electric through its 48 branch houses makes the distribution of electrical products more convenient and more economical.*


## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"E. G.," Joplin, Mo.—"In addressing a married lady after the death of her husband, is it proper to give her first name, or is it correct to still use the name of her husband? For instance, 'Mrs. Agnes B. Henderson' or 'Mrs. George Henderson.'"

While her husband is living, a woman is correctly addressed by her husband's name, as *Mrs. George Henderson*, but if she be a widow, the proper way to address her is with her own given name—*Mrs. Agnes B. Henderson.*

"C. B. F.," Topeka, Kan.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *cinema*."

The word *cinema* is correctly pronounced *sin'a-ma—i* as in *hit*, *a*'s as in *final.*

"T. N. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please advise me if it is now considered good form to close a business letter with the phrase, 'Trusting that this information will be of some service to you, I remain.' I am under the impression that the use of 'I remain' at the closing of a letter is obsolete."

The word "remain" in the complimentary close of a letter implies previous correspondence. The first letter should close with "I am," if such a term be used at all. Therefore, if you have had previous correspondence with the person to whom you are writing, the use of "I remain" in the sentence you quote is correct. If you have not had previous correspondence with him, use "I am."

"C. U. R.," Dayton, Ohio.—"Which is correct—'They ask for a *raise* in wages' or 'They ask for a *rise* in wages'?"

When referring to an increase in salary or wages *raise* is used, but this use of the word is colloquial and should be avoided. "Increase" of salary is to be preferred. The tendeney to introduce *rise*, commonly employed in England when referring to wages, may be due to the influence exerted by the newspaper press.

"H. F. D.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please tell me which is correct—*preventive* or *preventative.*"

*Preventative* is a spurious variant of *preventive*, formed to correspond with such words as *demonstrative*, but resting on a false analogy, since there is no form *preventate* from which to derive it. Moreover, there is no "antecedent blank" to be supplied by it, *preventive* being the universally accepted word for the idea to be expressed by it.

"S. W.," Tulsa, Okla.—"In writing 'My dear sir,' as a salutation, should all three words begin with capitals, or merely the words 'My' and 'Sir'?"

The correct form is, "*My* dear *Sir.*"

"W. S. T.," Prague, Okla.—"What is the meaning of the word *soviet?*"

A *soviet* is a council, especially a soldiers' and workmen's council or assembly of delegates in Russia, 1917–19.

"C. C. E.," Montgomery, Ala.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *faux pas* and *opponent.*"

The phrase *faux pas* is pronounced *fo''pa'—o* as in *go*, *a* as in *art*, and the word *opponent* is pronounced *o-po'nent*—first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *get.*

"N. F.," North Charleroi, Pa.—"Is there a distinction between the pronunciation of the verb *hear* and the adverb *here?*"

The two words *hear* and *here* are pronounced alike, namely, *hir—i* as in *police.*

"F. L.," Norfolk, Va.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *Derby.* I have always pronounced it as though it were spelled *Darby*, and a party from Louisville, where they have the famous Derby races, says it is pronounced there as though spelled *Durby.*"

The pronunciation *dur'bi* (*u* as in *burn*, *i* as in *habit*) represents the pronunciation of the United States and Northern and Middle England, while *dar'by* (*a* as in *arm*, *y* as *i* in *hit*) is that in vogue in Southern England. Formerly the name of the English town and shire was also sometimes spelled *Darby.*

"J. E. R.," Memphis, Tenn.—There is no authority for the use of *headquarter* as a verb, and only rarely is this word used in the singular as a noun.

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